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ABSTRACT

A teaching guide containing 24 lessons in intermediate- and advanced-level Hausa contains materials developed in a U.S. Department of Education sponsored Advanced Hausa Institute. The lessons contain teacher notes, a dialogue, and notes on related grammar and vocabulary. (MSE)

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HAUSAR YAU DA KULLUM

INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED LESSONS IN HAUSA LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

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A companion volume of exercises to accompany these lessons is being made available at about the same time as this text. The authors would sincerely appreciate comments and suggestions from readers.

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LESSON 1

KARON BUBA DA 'YAN SANDA

Wata rana wani mutum mai suna Buba ya kama hanyarsa ta zuwa Zaria don ya ziyarci gida. Yana cikin tafiya a motarsa sai ya gamu da 'yan sanda. Sai 'yan sandan suka tsayar da shi saboda su duba lasinsa da kuma takardun mota. Can sai wani dan sanda ya nufa Buba.

ziyara, visit

tsayar, stop
lasin, license

nufa, head toward

Dan Sanda: Malam, barka dai!

B: Yauwa, sannu da aiki.

D: Ina zuwa ne, Malam?

B: Zan tafi Zaria ne.

D: Ina takardun mota?

B: Ga su.

D: Ina lasin?

B: Ai ba ni da lasin, sai lana.

D: Ba ka da lasin?

B: I, ba ni da shi.

D: Me ya sa kake tuki kai kadai, ba tare da wani direba mai lasin kusa da kai ba? tuki, driving
kadai, alone

B: Na yi Rokari in sami wani direba, amma ban samu ba. Ni kuma, ina so lallai in zo in duba gida.

D: Ba shakka, ka san ka yi laifi babba. Saboda haka, yi fakin wuri daya.

fakin, parking

B: Ya kama a yi man afuwa, ba zan kara ba.

afuwa, forgiveness

D: A'a! Yanzu ma zan bar ka ka tafi, amma zan kwace takardun motarka. Kuma ka zo caji ofis na Sabon Garin Zaria, ka same ni.

kwace, confiscate
caji ofis, police station

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B: To, ba' laifi. Amma idan wasu suka sake tsayar da ni fa?

D: Ai ga wata takarda da zan ba ka, sai ka nuna musu. Za su bar ka ka tafi.

B: To, yausha zan same ka a caji ofis din?

D: Rana ita yau, wato ranan Litinin ke nan. Kuma sunana Saja Audu.

B: Allah ya kai mu. A tashi lafiya.

rana ita yau, one week
from today
saja, sergeant

BUBA A CAJI OFIS

Da rana ta kewayo, sai Buba ya kama hanya, ya nufi ofishin 'yan sanda, wato caji ofis na Sabon Garin Zaria.

kewayo, go around

Buba: Don Allah, ina neman Saja Audu ne.

Kofur: Ga shi can tsaye, kusa da kanta.

kanta, counter

B: Shi ne kuwa! Na gode.

Dan Sanda: Yauwa, Malam, har an zo!

B: Allah ya kawo mu.

D: To, sai mu tafi wurin Sufeto. Yana nan a ciki.

sufeto, inspector

B: To, bisimilla.

D: Ranka ya dade, ga mutumin da muka kama nan, ba shi da lasin sai lana, kuma yana tuki, shi kafai. Kuma, mun kama shi ne ya baro Kano, zai taho Zaria satin da ya shige.

Sufeto: Yanzu Malam, me ya sa kuke irin wannan abu? Kun san doka, amma ku rika karya ta.

rika, keep on
karya, break

B: A gaskiya, na san na yi kuskure, yalla'ai.

kuskure, mistake
yalla'ai (polite address
to superior)

S: Kai Saja, sai a kai shi wurin al'Kalin Tudun Wada don ya yi masa hukunci.

hukunci, sentence

D: An gama, rarka ya dade! Ai sai mu tafi,
Malam.

B: To, bisimilla.

BUBA DA ALKALI

Bayan kamar rabin awa, sai
Buba da Saja suka isa wurin
alkalokin Tudun Wada. Saja ya ba
da wasu takardu, sannan ya fito
waje, ya tsaya tare da Buba.
Bayan minti arba'in da biyar, sai
alkalin ya sa aka kirawo Buba.

Alkali: Kai ne aka kama ka rananr Litinin
da ta shige, ba ka da lasin?

B: I, ni ne, Allah ya gafarta Malam.

A: Ka san wannan ba daidai ba ne, ko?

B: I, Allah ya gafarta Malam.

A: To, kana da abin da za ka ce?

B: Abin da zan ce kurum, shi ne na yi
karakari in sami direba, amma ban dace
ba. Kuma ni, ya kama ni tilas in taho
gida.

kurum, only
dace, be successful
ya kama ni, I was
obliged

A: Kai mutumin ina ne?

B: Ai, ni dan cikin birnin Zaria ne.

A: A wace unguwa?

unguwa, neighborhood

B: A unguwar Albarkawa.

A: A wane gida?

B: Ai ni dan gidan Malam Sule ne.

A: Kai kane ne ga Bala da Musa da Binta?

B: Haka ne, Allah ya gafarta Malam.

Sai Alkali ya juya wurin
magatakardansa, ya ce:

juya, turn
magatakarda, court

A: An taɓa kama Buba da wani laifi?

recorder
taɓa, have done
previously

Magatakarda ya duba littafinsa,
ya ce:

M: Ai, ba a taɓa kawo shi nan ba, Allah ya
gafarta Malam.

Alkali ya dubi Buba, ya ce:

A: To, saboda wannan shi ne laifinka na
farko, zan yi maka tarar Naira sittin.
Idan ka biya, za a ba ka takardunka.
Amma daga yau, kada ka Rara.

na farko, first
tara, fine
kara, do again

B: Ai ba zan Rara ba. Na gode Kwarai.

A: To, shi ke nan.

GRAMMAR

1. 'While'.

The meaning 'while' can be rendered in Hausa by:

Progressive + sai + Relative Completive

E.g.:

Yana cikin tafiya a motarsa, sai ya gamu da 'yan sanda
While he was traveling in his car, he met up with the police

Suna wasa, sai suka ga maciji
While they were playing, they saw a snake

Tana cikin dinkin ke nan, sai allurar ta karya
She was in the midst of her sewing when the needle broke

2. can referring to time

- (i) Before sai, can can be used to mean something like bayan an juma kaɗan.

E.g.:

Can sai wani ɗan sanda'ya nufo Buba
After a while, a policeman came up to Buba

Can sai ga Fati ta taho
After some time, Fati came

- (ii) Before other time expressions, can is used to refer to passage of a relatively longer period of time. E.g.:

Can tsakar dare Buba ya taho
It was as late as midnight that Buba arrived

Can shekarun baya aka kashe wani jarumi
It was many years ago that a certain hero was killed

Zan zo can cikin damina
I will come much later, during the rainy season

3. idan

idan can be followed by either the relative or the non-relative completive. When followed by a relative completive, this can leave more room for uncertainty. For example, the clause:

Idan wasu suka sake tsayar da ni fa?

would be appropriately translated

What if others should stop me also?

4. Auxiliary verbs.

Certain verbs have a special meaning when used before a verbal noun or a noun describing action. Among these are the following, which have the normal meanings on their right:

sake	change
rika	hold
tafa	touch
kara	increase

Examples:

Amma idan wasu suka sake tsayar da ni fa?

But what if others should stop me again?

Ku rika zuwa makaranta in kuna so ku karu

Keep on going to school if you want to improve yourselves

Ban tafa ganin Halima ta gaji ba

I've never seen Halima tired

Za ki kara shan ruwa yanzu?

Will you drink some more water now?

5. *ɗin*.

The definite or emphatic marker *ɗin* appears with words which do not normally have a definite form. E.g.:

cagi ofis *ɗin*
 Audu *ɗin*
 wannan *ɗin*
 haka *ɗin*
 abin-da-muka-samu *ɗin*

6. Grade 5.

Note that the irregular verbs **bari** and **tafi** take the regular Grade 5 ending:

baro
 taho

7. satin da ya shige = satin da ya wuce
 = makon da ya wuce
 = makon jiya

8. Ellipsis of yi.

After the progressive marker, even the relative form *ke*, it is possible to leave out the verbal noun *yi* when an object complement follows. E.g.:

Me ya sa kuke irin wannan abu?

(Ana ruwa.) Ruwa ake?

9. Questions introduced by *Me ya sa?*

Note that the relative form is used after *Me ya sa*:

Me ya sa kuke irin wannan abu?

Me ya sa kika aikata irin wannan abu?

Thus, *me ya sa* is treated just like *don me*, in the sense that it takes the relative form of the aspect marker.

10. Subjunctive habituals.

The subjunctive *ku* has a habitual meaning in the following sentence:

Kun san doka, amma ku rika karya ta

Often this habitual meaning is signalled by *sai*. E.g.:

Kun san ba a son haka, amma sai ku yi

VOCABULARY

1. Synonyms for ba shakka, no doubt.

lallai
ba wai
ba tantama
ba ja
tabbas
hakika
hakika

Examples:

Ba shakka, ka yi laifi
Ba wai, kin yi laifi
Lallai, na yi laifi
Hakika, sun yi laifi

2. Difference between kuskure 'mistake', and laifi, 'fault'.

kuskure is an inadvertent error, while in most cases laifi would refer to something one knowingly did wrong.

PRACTICAL HAUSA

Addressing Superiors.

1. Allah ya gafarta Malam is said to one's teacher or to a learned person. Short form: Gafarta Malam.
2. Ranka ya dade and yallaɓai are used with anyone in a higher social or political position than oneself. For example, they are used by a messenger to an officer, a clerk to a chief executive, an emir's subject to an emir.

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LESSON TWO

AURE A KASAR HAUSA

Hira a Gidan Tanko

Malam Tanko yana zaune a falon gidansa, yana sauraron abokansa. Malam Barau da Mr. Ayo su zo domin su ci abincin dare. To da ma ya gayyace su ne da su zo tun satin da ya wuce. Yana ta zancen zuci da kuma tunanin za su zo ko ba za su zo ba, can sai ga Malam Barau ya iso.

falo, parlor
sauraro, listening
gayyata, invite
zancen zuci, thinking
to oneself

Barau: Salamu alaikum.

Tanko: Alaikas salamu. Bismilla, shigo mana.

B: (Ya shigo ya tarar da Tanko ya canza kamarsa, kamar ba shi ba.) Tanko, yaya na gan ka haka ka yi jagwalam sai ka ce wanda aka aiko wa da mutuwa?

tarar, find
canza kamarsa, changed
his appearance
yi jagwalam, look
destitute

T: Kai dai bari, Barau, ba a cewa komai. Na rasa inda zan sa kaina. Ka je nan an yi ma surutu, ka je can an zazzage ka. Duk ko'ina ya yi zafi.

surutu, excessive
talking
zaga, abuse

B: To me ya faru ne? Ka ba ni labari ko na iya yin wani abu domin tsakaninmu bubu rufi.

rufi, concealment

T: Wallahi maganar aure ce. Ko'ina na je ana yi mini surutu wai na Ri yin aure, ga duk abokaina nan da 'ya'ya. Dazun nan na je gida sai na tarar da yayata, ta yi ta zagina wai ni mutumin banza ne, shashasha wanda bai san inda yake yi masa ciwo ba.

fazu, a very short
while ago
yaya, older sister
shashasha, fool

B: A gaskiya suna yi, ma fada ne domin ka shiga turbar da jama'a za su dinga girmama ka da kuma daukanka da martaba. Ka ji dai Hausawa na cewa mutum rabi ya ke, bai kai daya ba, idan ba shi da aure. A yanzu watakila ba a fiya gayyatarka radin suna ko daurin aure ba. Galibi sai dai ka ji labari.

ma = maka
turba, road, way
girmama, respect
martaba, high rank
radin suna, naming
ceremony
galibi, in most cases

T: Lallai kuwa maganarka gaskiya ce. Wallahi ka

ga jiya alhamis aka yi daurin auren yaron nan Shehu, amma ka ga ba a gaya mini ba. Ga shi kuma wai muna makwabtaka da iyayensa.

makwabtaka,
neighborliness

B: To, ba ka ji!

T: To ai sha'anin aure ne yanzu da wahala. Ga shi babu kufi. Yanzu yaya zari yi ke nan?

sha'ani, affair

B: Ai ba wani abu da za ka ce. Aure abu ne mai sauƙi. Da ka fara sai ka ga Allah yana ta taimakonka. Da ma ya ce "Tashi na taimake ka."

T: To ai yanzu auren ne da ka fara nema sai wani attajiri ya zo ya yanke ma wuya.

attajiri, rich person
wuya, neck

B: A'a, sai dai idan 'yar Rananan mutane ka nema, ko kuma da ma yarinyar ba so na gaskiya take yi maka ba.

Zuwan Ayo da Budurwarsa

Barau na gama wannan magana sai suka ji sallama haɗe da kwanƙwasa kofa.

haɗe, combined
kwanƙwasa, knock

Ayo: Salamu alaikum. Ko masu gidan na nan?

Tanko da Barau: Alaikas salamu.

A: Tanko, a gafarce ni, na zo a makare. Na biya ta wajen budurwata Fati. To bayan na fada mata zan zo wajenka, shi ne ta ce tana so ita ma ta zo saboda tana so ta gan ka. Saboda labarinka da take ji a wajen.

gafarta, excuse
a makare, late
budurwa, fiancée

T: Ah! Wallahi kar ka damu. Na yi murna matuka da kuka zo tare.

matuka, exceedingly

A: Fati, yau ga Tanko, kuma wannan shi ma aminina ne, sunansa Barau.

amini, best friend

F: Sarinunku da hutawa. Yaya aiki?

Tanko da Barau: Wallahi, aiki, mun gode Allah.

F: To madalla.

T: To bisimilla, ku zauna mana.

Ayo da Fati: Madalla, mun gode.

T: To jama'a, tun da kowa ya iso, ai sai mu fana ko?

Barau da Ayo da Fati: Ai kuwa ya dace. To dace, fit, suit bisimilla.

Bayanin Aure

A: (bayan ya kai loma daya baki) Af! Barau, da na loma, loaf
zo ina yin sallama na ga kana ta magana. siyasa, politics
Maganar siyasa kuke yi ne?

B: Aja, ko kaɗan. Ai muna maganar aure ne.

A: Ka ga kuwa ina da jahilcin yadda aurenku na jahilci, ignorance
Hausawa yake.

T: Au! Tun da yake haka ne, bari na yi ma bayaninsa.

B: Haba, Tanko. Kai da ba ka da aure, yaya za ka
iya yin bayaninsa? Ka kyale ni na yi. kyale, allow

T: A'a, to Allah ya ba mai aure hakuri. To, ba mu bayanin.

B: To, Mr. Ayo. Ka ga dai shi aure ga Hausawa, ba tabbata, be confirmed
ya tabbata, sai da amincewa da yarda tsakanin amince, agree
saurayi da budurwa. Sai kuma da waliyai da saurayi, fiancé
shaidu. waliyai, persons who
give bride away
shaidu, witnesses
sadaki, brideprice

Tanko: To ai ka manta da maganar sadaki.

B: Ka ji ka. Ka bari na mutu kafin ka binne ni! ka ji ka, listen to
the irrelevant thing
you're saying
binne, bury

T: To sai ka ci gaba.

Barau: To, Ayo, idan an gama wannan yarjejeniya yarjejeniya, agreement
aka ba da sadaki, to sai a daura aure. Ko da
yake auren iri-iri ne.

A: Au! Ni, ji nake iri daya ne kawai.

B: Ai akwai su da yawa. Daga ire-irensu dai akwai sadaka, alms
kamar na sadaka da na gwajin hali da na sa-daka gwajin hali, testing
da dai sauransu.

A: To, ko za ka ba mu ƙarin bayani a kan ɗaya daga ciki? Musamman ma na sadaka.

of behavior
sa-ɗaka, 'concubine'
kari, addition
musamman, especially

B: I, ƙwarai kuwa. Ka ga dai shi auren sadaka ba wai ana nufin yarinyar ake bayar wa sadaka ba--kamar yadda za ka ba almajiri sadakar kwabo ko sisi ba. Shi dai wannan aure sadakin ne uban yarinyar yake ba mai neman 'yar tasa sadakar kudin. Kuma dole sai ya bayyana wa jama'a don su shaida cewa ya ba da wannan kudin ne sadaka.

nufi, intention,
meaning
almajiri, beggar
shaida, witness

A: Ko ana yin irin wannan aure a yanzu?

B: Ƙwarai. Har kwanan gobe. Sai dai yana ɗan canzawa. Domin a yanzu idan an ba mutum sadaka sai ya kashe kudi da yawa, ba kamar da ba.

T: Ina ga ya kamata ka yi bayanin irin al'adun da ke tafe da aure.

al'ada, custom

A: Lallai kuwa don mai yiwuwa ne ya bambanta da irin namu.

bambanta, differ

B: Yanzu kuwa ka ga dai akwai kamar su nema watau zance tsakanin saurayi da budurwa, da kayan zance, da ɗaurin aure, da sa-rana, da kayan lefe, sannan sai biki.

zance, courtship
sa-rana, setting
marriage date
kayan lefe, cloths

A: A'a! Ashe akwai abubuwa da yawa. Ko za ka bi su daki-daki?

for bride
daki-daki, one by one

T: Ni kuwa ina gani zai fi kyau idan ka yi mana bayanin yada ka yi naka auren.

B: Ai kuwa haka zai fi sauƙi ko kai ma ka dafa yin kwas.

dafa, have already
done
kwas, course

T: Ƙwarai kuwa. To bisimilla.

GRAMMAR

1. *ɗazu* 'just a moment ago'

To make the meaning of this adverb even closer in time to the present, one can reduplicate it (*ɗazu-ɗazu*), add a demonstrative (*ɗazun nan*), or both (*ɗazu-ɗazun nan*). E.g.:

Dazun nan na je gida

It was a moment ago that I went home

Dazu-ɗazun nan muka gama aikin

It was just a moment ago that we finished the work

2. *wai*

wai is used to represent another person's thoughts while expressing some reservation about them. E.g.:

Ta yi ta zagina, wai ni mutumin banza ne

She kept abusing me as if to say I was a useless person

"Ina yake?" -- "Wai yana zuwa"

"Where is he?" -- "I had the impression that he was coming, but I'm not sure."

Ba wai ana nufin ta dawo ba ne

It does not necessarily mean that we think she should return

Ta zo da wani, wai shi Audu

She came with someone I don't want to bother about but whose name appears to be Audu

Wai kai waye?

Who do you think you are?

3. *-taka* '-ship, -hood, -ness'. E.g.:

makwabtaka 'neighborliness'

4. *na*, first person singular subjunctive.

Some Hausa speakers use *na* as the first singular subjunctive marker, in place of *in*.

5. *na*, continuative aspect marker.

na can be used in place of the continuative forms *yana*, *tana*, *suna* after a nominal subject. The same is true of the aspect markers *ke* and *kan*, though with a slight difference for these latter. *ke* and *kan* may substitute for

yake, takan, etc., after pronoun subjects as well as after noun subjects. E.g.:

Barau na gama wannan magana

Ita ke zuwa

Su kan yi aikin

But note that one cannot get the bare na after a pronoun subject. That is, it is incorrect to say:

Su na zuwa

6. -ci = abstract nominalizer. E.g.:

jahilci 'ignorance'; jahili 'ignorant person'

LESSON 3

ZANCE TSAKANIN SAURAYI DA BUDURWA

Haɗuwar Barau da Samira a Wajen Liyafa

Kafin Barau ya fara ba da bayanin yadda ya yi zance da budurwarsa, sai da ya yi tunani ya yi murmushi, ya tuna lokacin da ya fara ganinta a wajen wata liyafar bukin aure da aka yi. Ga kuma yadda ya fara.

murmushi, smile

liyafa, party

Barau: Kai, Musa, Ka ga wata yarinya can, sai ka ce ita ta yi kanta!

Musa: Wace yarinya kake yabawa haka?

yaba, praise

aure, tied

leshi, lace

yayi, hold in fashion

B: Haba, ga ta can aure da irin leshin man da ake kira mai takalmi, wanda mata ke yayi yanzu.

M: Ai kana nufin Samira? Ai kanwarmu ce, 'yar gidan Alhaji Audu, mai tumbin kufi. Ka ga kuwa ta kusa gama makaranta, kuma ba wanda ya shiga.

kanwa, younger sister

tumbi, stomach of ruminant

B: Allah, Musa? To yaya kake gani? Na iya shiga ku.

M: Ai babu wata magana. Ka shiga kawai. Mu kuma ka Ayale mu da Kulla zaren. Ka je kawai ka yi mata magana.

kulla, knot

zare, thread

To, Samira na cikin Kawayenta, ana ta hira da Shewa sai Barau ya nufi wajensu ya ce:

kawa, pl. kawaye, woman's female friend

B: Don Allah, 'yam mata, ji mana.

Sai 'yam matan suka dinga kallon juna. Can sai daya daga cikinsu ta ce:

Budurwa: Wa kake yi wa magana?

B: Ina so na yi magana da Samira ne.

Sai gaban Samira ya fadi, ta
dafa kirjinta.

fadi, fall
dafa, press

Samira: Ni kake so ka gani?

B: I, ke kuwa.

S: To, ga ni.

(Suka koma gefe guda.)

gefe, side, edge

Malam, don Allah, ba raini ba, kai
kuwa yaya ka san sunana?

raini, contempt

B: Ke ce ai ba ki san ni ba. Amma ni na
jima da saninki. Ko ba ke ce 'Ranwan'
Bala ba?

S: I, ni ce kuwa.

B: To, ai abokina ne tun muna yara. Sai
dai ni don ba a nan na yi makaranta
ba, shi ya sa baki san ni ba.

S: Gaskiya mana. Amma na san Musa.
Domin ina yawan ganinsa tare da
yaya. Galibi ma tare suke tafiya
aiki.

B: Kwarai! Haka ne. Jiya ma muna tare
da shi a gidan Musa. Don tun a jiyan
ma na so na yi masa maganar, sai na
ji nauyi. Amma dai sai na gaya wa
Musa. A nan ne ma ya ce mini watakila
za ki zo wajen wannan liyafar tun da
amaryan Rawarki ce.

amarya, bride

S: Ai tun da na ga kun yawaita kallo
wajenmu na san cewa lallai da wata
magana.

B: Gaskiya ne. To Samira, ina so na yi
miki wata magana, sai dai ina gan
shakkar ko ba za ki so ta ba.

shakka, doubt, suspicion

S: Haba ... af! Ka ga kuwa ban san
sunan ...

B: Barau.

S: Yauwa, Malam Barau. Wallahi ka fadi

maganar mana. Abu na fatar baki.

fata, skin

B: To, ni dai na gan ki, kuma ina
Raunarki. Kuma wannan so na gaskiya
ne.

Rauna, love, liking

(Samira ta yi murmushi ta
sunkuyar da kai.)

sunkuya, bend

To yaya na ga kin yi shiru?

S: A'a, ba komai. Na ji ka, kuma ni ma,
na yi murna da jin wannan jawabi
naka.

jawabi, message, speech

Bayan kawayen Samira sun
kira ta su tafi gida:

B: To, yausha za mu sadu ke nan, tun da
ga shi suna jiranki?

sadu, meet

S: Koyaushe kake bukar ganina, ka zo
gidanmu ka aika.

bukata, need

B: To gobe Jumma'a zan zo da daddare.

da daddare, at night

S: To sai na gan ka. Kada kuma ka yi
min irin alkawarin naku na samarin
yanzu!

alkawari, promise

B: Haba! Ko kaɗan! Ke dai ki saurane
ni. Sai na zo.

saurara, listen to

S: To, madalla. Sai ka zo. A sauka
lafiya.

B: Madalla.

Samira da Mahaifiyarta.

Bayan Samira ta isa tana ta
murna, sai babarta Lami ta yi
mamakin wannan murna da 'yarta
take yi. Don haka, sai ta
tambaye ta kamar haka:

Lami: Ke 'yar nan! Me ya same ki ne yau
kike ta murna haka?

S: A'a, ba komai.

L: Ke, ni za ki yi wa wayo? Ki gaya mini gaskiya. In ba haka ba, to, za a hana ki fita sai ranar komawa makaranta.

S: A'a, shi ne ya ce wai zai zo.

L: Wa ne ne haka? Ba kya faɗar sunansa?

S: Ai abokin yaya ne.

L: Wa ne ne abokin yaya?

S: Haba, wanda yake can lungun. Mai Aduwa. Wanda ya gama makaranta a Kaduna, ya dawo gida satin da ya wuce.

L: To, Barau?

S: I, shi fa.

L: To, shi ne ya ce yana sonki, ko yaya?

S: I, shi ne.

L: To, yausha zai zo?

S: Gobe ya ce da daddare.

L: To Allah ya kawo shi. Sai kuma ki yi halin naki na dolaye, ki yi masa shiru.

S: Haba Baba! Haka ba za ta faru ba!

Zancen Jumma'a a gidan su Samira.

Ranar daren Jumma'a sai Barau ya ci ado ya ta'fi gidan su Samira ya aika a kira ta. Bayan sun gaisa sai ya ce:

B: Ke Samira wannan, cin ado haka?

S: Haba, ina wani cin ado a nan? Kai ne ma zan ce ka ci ado. Irin wannan shiga sai ka ce ango?

B: To me ya raba dambe da faɗa? Ai yau kamar anga nake jin kaina.

S: Ballantana ni?

B: Gara dai mu fara abin da ya hada mu a nan. Yaya maganarmu ta jiya?

S: Ai tun jiyan na ce ni ma hakan.

B: Kya fa ce ke ma hakan? Gara mu daddale sosai don ban sani ba ko wani ya riga ni.

S: Haba, ai ba wani a zuciyata sai dai kai kawai.

B: To madalla. Na gode kwarai da na ni wannan magana daga gare ki. Allah kuma ya ba mu sa'a ya' fitar da' mu da'ga' kunya.

S: Amin.

B: To yanzu yaya kike ganin ya kamata mu bullo wa wannan sha'ani?

S: Wannan mai sau'ki ne. Ina ganin komai zai yi daidai. Abin da ya fi kawai sai ka fito.

B: Yaya fa kika ce komai zai yi daidai? Abin da ma watakila ba ki nuna musu kin yi na'am da maganar ba.

S: La! Wallahi na fada wa babata, kuma na ce da ita, a gaskiya in ba kai ba, to sai rijiya!

B: Idan iyayenki suka ki fa?

S: Ka san dai ba sai na gaya maka ba. A wannan zamani ba a auren dole. Duk kuma wanda ya aurar da 'yarsa ga wanda ba ta so, to lalle zai ga bakin ciki, kuma ya yi da-na-sani.

B: To, amma kin san sha'anin zuciya mai yawan sha'awa, musamman ma ga 'ya mace. Yanzu idan wani mai ku'di ya shigo fa, bayan nemanmu ya yi nisa?

S: Haba Malam, ai ni da ka gan ni, ba yabon kai ba, ba na canza magana. Watau dai kome ku'din mutum, ba zai canza mini ra'ayi ba. Kai ne kawai nake so.

B: Kai! Samira, wallahi na yi murna matuka da jin wannan kalami. Kuma a yanzu na tabbatar da cewa ke mai kaunata ce. Don haka abin da ya kamata na yi, shi ne na je na sami Musa mu sayo kayan zance, bayan na turo daga gida an tattauna da su Alhaji.

S: Wannan abu kamar an yi in Allah ya yarda, kuma ina so ka kwantar da hankalinka. Kada kuma ka nuna karya. Allah ya taimake mu.

B: Amin. Kuma madalla da wannan shawara taki. Yanzu kuma zan tafi, sai jibi zan dawo. Ga kuma wannan, a sayi mai.

Ya ba ta Naira ashirin.

S: (Ta karɓa ta ce:) Na gode.

B: To sai na zo. A gai da mutanen gida.

S: To, sa ji. A sauƙa lafiya. Allah ya kiyaye.

B: Amin.

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GRAMMAR

1. Questioning the indirect object.

When an indirect object introduced by *wa* is questioned, the question word can appear at the beginning of the sentence, while *wa* remains inside. E.g.:

Wa kake yi wa magana?
Wa kike fada wa labarin?

Similarly, when an indirect object is emphasized, it can be moved away from its preposition *wa* and placed at the beginning of its clause. E.g.:

Ni za ki yi wa wayo?

2. Time expressions in the definite form.

The definite marker can be added to certain time expressions to emphasize their closeness in connection to the present time. E.g.:

A jiyar ma na so in yi, masa maganar
 It was as recently as yesterday that I wanted to have this talk with him

Goben ma za su kawo kudin
 They will pay the money as early as tomorrow

Bafin ma zan dawo.
 I will come back as soon as next year

3. Alternate forms of the indirect object pronoun.

mini = *min, mani, man*
maka = *ma, ma*
niki = *maki*
masa = *mas, mar, mai*
muku = *maku*
musu = *masu*

4. Use of *ko*.

ko can be used to introduce either direct or indirect questions. E.g.:

Ban sani ba ko wani ya riga ni
Ko kin gaji?

VOCABULARY

1. Idiom: Sai ka ce ita ta yi kanta.

This means "as if she created herself"; i.e. her beauty is so perfect that she must have created herself.

2. Idiom: kulla zaren.

Literally, 'tie two threads together.' Here, 'fix things up.'

3. Kyale can take a complement in da For example:

ka kyale mu da kulla zaren
Let us fix things up

4. yawan + verbal noun.

Yawa can take a verbal noun as its complement, with the meaning 'doing a great deal of.' E.g.:

Ina yawan ganinsa
I see him a lot

Yawan tafiye-tafiyensa yana damuna
All his traveling bothers me

5. ci or sha meaning 'doing or experiencing a lot of.'

Ya ci ado
He got all dressed up

Ya ci duka
He got a terrible beating

Ta sha wahala
She suffered a lot

6. aika.

aika, like sa, can be followed directly by a subjunctive clause.

E.g.:

ya aika a kira ta
he had her called

ya sa a kama barawon
he had the thief caught

7. Idiom: Me ya raba dambe da fada?

Literally, 'what differentiates boxing from fighting?' i.e. 'There's no difference between the two things.'

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LESSON 4

DORIN ASIBITI DA DORIN GIDA

Wata rana wata Hayis ta yi hadari a kan titin zuwa Maiduguri. Mutane da yawa suka ji rauni. A ciki har da wata mace da ake kira Zainabu wadda ta karye a Rafa. Duk sai aka kwashe su aka kai asibiti. Wasu da yawa aka ba su magani, aka sallama su. Amma Zainabu sai aka zarce da ita wurin likitan dori.

dori, putting bones
in place

Hayis, Hiace, a small bus
hadari, accident

rauni, wound

karye, break

kwashe, collect, gather
sallama, discharge

zarce, proceed directly

DORIN ASIBITI

Likitan dori: Sannunki!

Zainabu: Yauwa, sannu!

L: Yaya Rafar taki?

Z: Tana yi mani ciwo sosai.

kwaya, pl. kwayoyi,
pills

L: To, ga wasu kwayoyi guda biyu ki hadiya don su kashe zafin.

hadiya, swallow

Z: To, madalla.

L: Zan sa a kai ki dakin hoto don a yi hoton Rafar saboda in ga yadda karayar take kafin in gyana.

dakin hoto, x-ray room

karaya, break

Z: Ai, babu laifi.

Bayan an dan jima, sai aka dawo da Zainabu wurin likita tare da hoton da aka dauka na Rafarta. Likita ya karɓi hoto, ya duba.

L: To, nan da awa d'aya, zan yi miki aiki a Rafar.

Z: To, madalla.

L: To, yanzu za a kai ki dakin tiyata.

dakin tiyata, operating room

Z: To.

L: To, nas, a kai ta can a kuma gyara wurin kafin in zo.

nas, nurse

Nas: To, Likita.

* * *

L: Nas, ga ni na zo. Sai mu zo mu fara ko ma gama da wuri.

N: To, bari mu yi wa Zainabu allurar barci, kafin ta farka an gama.

allurar barci, anesthesia
farka, wake up

L: Haka ne.

* * *

N: Yauwa, an gama alluran, sai mu dan dakata.

dakata, wait

L: Yanzu ai, lokacin ya yi. Sai mu ci gaba da gyaran Rafar. Mi ko man kayayyakin tare da kayan filasta.

mika, extend hand a give
man = mini
kaya, pl. kayayyaki,
equipment
filasta, plaster
riga, have done already
kammala, finish
dora, set
sharar barci, sleeping
soundly

N: Ai ga su nan na riga na kawo.

L: Yauwa! Ai yanzu za mu kammala in Allah ya so. Bayan jimawa kafan, sai likitan ya gama dora Rafar, Zainabu na ta sharar barci, ba ta ma san abin da ake ciki ba. Bayan an gama, sai likita ya sa aka mai ta wani daki dabam. Can sai ta farka. Ta lura da Rafarta duk filasta.

lura, be aware

Z: A'a? Har an yi gyaran ne, ko?

N: Ai an gama tuni, har likitan ma ya tafi, sai gobe zai kewayo ya duba ki.

kewayo, go around

Zainabu: To, kina tsammani, yausha za a sallame ni?

Nas: Ai akalla sai kin yi wata uku ko ma fiye da haka. Ai wasu suna shekana idan sun da kan jiki.

akalla, at least

kan jiki, tendency not to

Z: Wai! Lallai na ga ta kaina!

heal quickly from wounds

N: Ai, ba komai. Allah dai ya saukake.

saukake, make better

Z: Amin.

* * *

Can wajen yamma sai wasu suka
zo asibiti don duba Zainabu.

Masu gaisuwa: Sannu Zainabu! Yaya jiki?
Allah dai ya saukake, ya kuma kiyaye
gaba.

Z: Amin! Amin!!

Kawun Zainabu: Yaushe suka ce za su gallame
ki? kawu, uncle

Z: Wai sai bayan wata uku, watakila.

K: Wata uku? Ai shi ya sa na fi so a kai
ki wurin sarkin dori Sani. Sati uku tak
sun ishe ki ki warke, in Allah ya so.

isa, be enough
warke, heal

Z: Ni ma na fi son haka!

K: Bari in tafi in nemi likitan da ya dora
ki, in fada masa muna so mu tafi da ke
gida.

Z: Ai ba laifi.

K: (Ya tafi ofishin Likita). Likita, na zo
ne in shaida maka muna so mu tafi da
Zainabu gida domin a yi mata dorin gida.

shaida, inform
dorin gida, local bone-
setting

L: Ni ba zan hana ka ba. Amma akwai
sharafi guda. Duk abin da ya faru, ba
ruwana. Kuma ba za ka sake kawo ta
wannan asibitin ba, domin ko ka kawo ta,
ba za mu karɓe ta ba.

sharafi, condition

K: Na ji, kuma na yarda.

L: To, madalla. Sai ka sa hannu a wannan
takardar kafin ka dauke ta ku tafi.

K: To, bari in sa.

TORIN GIDA

Bayan Kawun Zainabu ya sa hannu a takarda, sai ya tafi ya dauki Zainabu, suka tafi gida. Da isarsu gida, sai kawun Zainabu ya nufi gidan sarkin dori don ya sanar da shi zancen Zainabu.

sanar, inform

K: Salamu alaikum! Ko Sarki yana nan?

Sarkin Dori: Wa alaikumus salam! Ga ni nan fitowa.

K: To, madalla.

S: Barka da zuwa.

K: Yauwa barka kadai.

S: Yaya? Ina fata dai lafiya!

K: Wallahi, wata 'yata ce ta karye a kafa lokacin da aka yi wani hadarin mota jiya. Yanzu ma tana gida.

S: Assha, Allah ya kyauta.

kyauta, choose what is best

K: Ina so don Allah a taimake ni, a gyara mata kafar.

S: To, amma kafin mu tafi, sai ka gaya man idan an kai ta asibiti da.

K: A gaskiya, ba zan yi maka karye ba, domin a gaskiya an kai ta jiya, har ma an dora ta a can. Yau na tafi asibitin, na ce a dawo da ita gida.

S: To, ai ba komai, Allah ya kyauta. Sai mu tafi gidan.

K: Bisimilla, ga ta nan a kwance, a wannan a kwance, lying down dakin.

S: To, madalla. Sanu, Zainabu. Yaya

jiki? Allah ya saukare.

K: Amin.

S: Don Allah, a kawo man ruwa a kasko.

kasko, earthenware bowl

K: Bari in tafi in kawo.

S: Madalla!

Sai sarkin dori ya yi karatu mai tsawo, ya tofa a ruwan, ya kuma ce yana so a ba shi izini ya farke filastar da aka yi a Rafar Zainabu.

tsawo, length

K: Ai sai a farke a ci gaba da gyaran.

Bayan sarkin dori ya farke, sai ya debi ruwan nan, ya sake wani irin karatu-karatu, surkulle-surkulle, ya yayyafa a Rafar Zainabu, ya kuma ce mata:

surkulle-surkulle, words with no apparent meaning

S: Tashi, ki taka raguwa!

yayyafa, sprinkle

rago, fem. raguwa, lazy person

To, sai Zainabu ta yi ta taka--abin gwanin ban mamaki. Kawun Zainabu ya buɗe baki don mamaki, ya rasa abin da zai ce.

gwan, superior

taka, walk

rasa, lack

S: Ai ba komai, in Allah ya yarda. Ga magani nan, ki riƙa shafawa. Bayan kamar sati biyu da yarda Allah za ki warke sarai.

shafa, rub

Z: To, na gode ɓwarai.

K: Sarki ya dade, mun fa gode.

S: Ai ba komai! Allah ya kiyaye gaba. Sai an jima, Allah ya ba mu alheri.

Zainabu da Kawunta: Amin! Amin!!

A yanzu haka Zainabu ta warke sarai, kuma tana zuwa ko'ina da Rafarta. Ba ta kuma dingishi. Ta ma haifi 'ya'ya da dama.

dingishi, limping

GRAMMAR

1. *ɗan* can be used to modify verbs. E.g.:

An *ɗan* jima
A little while passed

Ku *ɗan* dakata
Let's wait a while

Ya *ɗan* dame ni
He pestered me a little bit

Na *ɗan* taɓa yin caca
I have had a bit of experience with gambling

2. *sai* with past tense.

After a time clause in the past tense, it is normal to use *sai* to introduce the next clause. E.g.:

Bayan an *ɗan* jima, *sai* aka dawo da Kande

Da suka gama aikin, *sai* aka biya su

3. Expressing some future time with reference to the present.

Nan da awa ɗaya, zan yi miki aiki a kafa
In one hour from now, I will work on your leg

Nan da kwan biyu, ba za ku gan ni ba
For the next two days, you won't be seeing me

Note that if the *nan* phrase is followed by a negative, it denotes a duration, while if not followed by a negative, it denotes only a future point in time.

4. *Ko* followed by Indefinite Future.

Ko can be used to express purpose when followed by the indefinite future. E.g.:

Sai mu zo mu fara, *ko* ma gama da wuri
Let us start so that we can finish quickly

Ya so ya fara ɗazu, *ko* ya gama da sauri
He wanted to begin a few moments ago, so that he could finish quickly

5. Placement of *ma*.

ma can occur not only after nouns and pronouns, but also directly before and after verbs. E.g.:

Ba ta ma san abin da ake ciki ba
Ba ta san ma abin da ake ciki ba

It can even occur at the end of the sentence.

Ba ta san abin da ake ciki ba ma

VOCABULARY

1. Difference between titi and hanya.

Titi refers to a city street that has been tarred. Hanya is a more general term referring to any street or road or indeed any passageway.

2. tuni, a long time ago.

The meaning of tuni is relative to the context. E.g.:

Q: Har ka dawo? -- A: Tunu
Are you back already? -- For a long time already

Q: Ashe, ana nafa motocin Fijo a Kaduna?
Do they really assemble Peugeots in Kaduna?

A: Ai, tuni aka fara
It was a long time ago (i.e. many years) that they started doing it

3. akalla, at least

Akalla sai kin yi wata uku
You should spend at least three months

Akalla in yi sati biyu a Turai
I'll have to spend at least two week in Europe

Ya gamu da akalla 'yan sanda uku kafin ya iso
He encountered at least three policemen before arriving

4. Idiom: Lallai na ga ta kaina

lit., I really see what is mine
fig., I have no choice--what else can I do?

5. sanar da, inform.

Another verb with the same meaning is shaida. Note the different patterns of their object complements:

Ya sanar da shi zancen Kande
Ya shaida masa zancen Kande
He informed him about Kande's condition

Ya sanar da su (cewa) sarki zai zo gobe

REST OF THE PAGE

Ya shaida musu (cewa) sarki zai zo gobe
He informed them that the emir would come tomorrow

5. gwani literally means 'expert' but is used much more generally to designate anyone or anything extremely impressive or appealing.

gwanin ban mamaki
a very surprising, wonderful thing

Sani ya yi ado, abin gwanin ban sha'awa
Sani got all dressed up, a very impressive thing

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LESSON 5

JANA' IZA

Malam Sadau ya bar gidansa a Gwarzi don zuwa bulaguro na sati biyu a Ikko. Ko da ya dawo daga bulaguron, sai ya tarar Allah ya yi wa makwaucinsa. Ado rasuwa kwana biyu da suka shige, wato shekaran jiya. Wato Malam Sadau ya iske ana zaman makoki ke nan. Bayan jin wannan labarin rasuwar Malam Ado, sai shi Malam Sadau ya garzaya gidan da aka yi mutuwar, domin ya yi ta'aziyya.

Malam Sadau: Salamu alaikum.

Jama'a: Wa alaikumus salam.

S: Ashe Allah ya yi wa Malam Ado rasuwa?

J: Wallahi, lokaci ya yi. Shekaran jiya ya rasu.

S: Wallahi, an yi rashi kwarai.

J: To, yaya za a yi? Lokaci ya yi, ai sai hakuri.

S: To, Allah ya jikansa, ya gafarta masa, ya rahamshe shi! Mu kuma, Allah ya sa mu cika da imani.

J: Amin! Amin!! Amin!!!

S: Allah ya ba mu da kuma iyalinsa hakuri. Domin wannan rashi namu ne duka.

J: Amin, Malam Sadau. Ai wallahi, an yi babban rashi, sai dai kuma in sa'i ya yi, babu makawa sai an tafi. Allah ya sa tamu ta yi kyau.

S: Ai, dawowata ke nan daga Ikko, na sami wannan labarin.

J: Ai yau kwanansa biyu ke nan da rasuwa. Gobe ma in Allah ya kai mu, za a share makoki.

S: Allahu Akbar!

jana'iza, funeral

bulaguro, traveling
Ikko, Lagos

rasuwa, death

zaman makoki, three-
day mourning period
garzaya, rush
mutuwa, death
ta'aziyya,
condolences

rashi, lack, loss

Allah ya jikansa,
may Allah have
mercy on him
gafarta, forgive
rahamshe, forgive
imani, faith

sa'i, time
makawa, escape

J: Ai shekaran giya da shi ma muka yi sallar azahar. Daga bayan sai ya fara dan zazzabi, ashe sanadi ke nan. Wato ciwon ajalin ke nan.

zazzabi, fever
sanadi, cause
ciwon ajali, fatal
illness

S: Allah mai iko!

J: Dab da magariba, sai rai ya yi halinsa. Daga nan aka gaya wa jama'a. Kafin lisha an zo an yi masa wanka, an yi masa sutura da salla. Wajen karfe takwas aka kai shi; wato aka kammala jana'izarsa.

sutura, white
calico
kammala, complete

S: Allah mai yadda ya so. To, sai dai mu ce Allah ya jikansa, ya kuma nawwara kabarinsa don zatin ma'aiki.

nawwara, lighten
kabari, grave
zatin, holiness
ma'aiki, messenger
(=Prophet Mohammed)
dangana, belief
in fate

J: Amin, Malam Sadau.

S: Allah dai ya kara mana hakuri da dangana.

J: Amin, Malam Sadau. Ai hakuri namu ne duka.

S: To, na bar ku lafiya.

J: To, Malam Sadau, a huta lafiya. Allah ya huta gajiya, kuma Allah ya ba da lada.

Allah ya huta gajiya,
have a good rest

GRAMMAR

1. **Ko da** is used before a relative complete to express 'when', much like **da**.

Ko da ya dawo, sai ya tarar an yi rasuwa
When he returned, he found that someone had died.

Note that **ko da** is used in the context **ko da yake** to mean 'even though'. E.g.:

Ko da yake ta tafi kasuwa, ba ta samo komai ba
Even though she went to the market, she didn't find anything

2. Phrasal time expressions.

An alternative to using **da** and a full temporal clause is the use of the verbal noun and **ke nan**, followed by a sentence in the relative complete. E.g.:

Dawowata ke nan daga Ikko, na sami wannan labarin
It was upon my return from Lagos that I received this news.

Zuwansa Kano ke nan, na haɗu da shi
It was upon his arrival in Kano that I met him

3. Expressing a duration.

The following construction can be used to express an event in the past whose effects continue into the present:

Kwanansa biyu (ke nan) da rasuwa
He has been dead for two days/He died two days ago

Shekararta biyu (ke nan) da gama wannan aikin
She finished this job two years ago

Yau makona uku da sumun lafiya
I recovered three weeks ago (and I am still healthy now)

Another construction which ends with a continuative phrase instead of a verbal noun can be used to express duration. E.g.:

Shekararta biyu (ke nan), tana yin wannan aikin
She has been at this job for two years

Yau makona uku (ke nan), ina shan magani
I have been taking medicine for the past three weeks

The meaning of duration also comes through if a negative sentence is used. E.g.:

Kwanana biyu (ke nan) ban gan shi ba
I have not seen him for two days

Satinta biyu (ke nan) ba ta zo ba
She hasn't come for the past two weeks

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

VOCABULARY

dab da, very close in time or place. Note:

Dab da magariba, sai rai ya yi halinsa
Very close to dusk, life did what it had to do

Na ajiye alƙalami dab da littafi
I set the pen down very close to the book

Akwai wani kauye dab da Bauchi
There's a village very close to Bauchi

PRACTICAL HAUSA

To express sympathy to any of the survivors of someone who has died, one might say any or all of the following, after a brief greeting:

Na sami labarin Allah ya yi wa Wane rasuwa.

To, Allah ya jikansa.

Allah ya gafarta masa.

Allah ya rahamshe shi.

Allah ya sa ya huta.

Kuma Allah ya ba da hakuri.

Depending on the dead person's position, one might add:

An yi babban rashi. Ai hakuri namu ne duka.

LESSON 6

SALLOLI

Jenny ta zo Kano wurin Rawarta da asuba. Ko da ta iso gidan Rawarta ta Fati, sai Jenny ta tarar da ita tana salla. Sai Jenny ta dakata har Fati ta idar da salla. Fati na idar da salla sai suka fara gaisawa da Jenny.

tarar, encounter
idar, finish

Fati: A'a? Jenny, barka da sauka! Yaushe kika zo daga Turai?

Jenny: Ai d'azu-dazu muka sauka. Daga filin jirgin sama, gidanki na zarto.

zarto, go directly

F: To, barka da zuwa, kuma maraba!

J: Yauwa! Yaya iyali?

F: Iyali duk suna nan lafiya, sai alheri.

J: To, madalla. Yaya aiki?

F: Aiki da godiya, kuma sai hamdala.

hamdala, thanks

J: To madalla. Idan komai kalau, ai sai godiya.

F: Ai ba a cewa komai. Mun gode Allah.

J: Da ma ina son in yi miki wata tambaya tun zuwana na farko.

F: Ina jinki, Jenny.

J: Na lura a ko yausha na zo nakan tarar kina salla, kuma ina ganin jama'a su ma suna yi. Ko za'ki ba ni dari bayani a game da wannan?

F: Kwari kuwa.

J: To, madalla.

F: Salla dai na daya daga cikin jiga-jigan musulunci guda biyar wa'anda suka wajaba

jijjige, pl. jiga-jigai,
pillar

a kan dukkan musulmi. Sauran hudun, su wajaba, be obligatory
ne: Tauhidi, Zaumi, Zakka ga mai abu, da
kuma Hajji idan mutum ya sami hali.

J: Me ne ne jiga-jigai kuma?

F: Wato jiga-jigai abubuwa wadanda su ke muhimmai, kuma wajibi ne ko tilas ne a kiyaye su, a falumce su, a kuma yi aiki da su. muhimmi, pl. muhimmai, something important

J: To, na gane yanzu.

F: To, salla na daya daga cikin wadannan jiga-jigan. Akwai salloli guda biyar a rana, wadanda dole ne balagaggen musulmi ya yi su, yana cikin hankalinsa, kuma yana da lafiya gwargwado. balagagge, mature gwargwado, more or less

J: Yaushe da yausha ake yin wadannan sallolin?

F: Ana yin wadannan salloli a lokuta daban-daban. Da farko, ana yi da asuba, wato da sassafe. Ana yi da Azahar, wato da rana. Ana yi da La'asar, wato dab da faduwar rana. Ana kuma yi da Magariba, wato bayan faduwar rana. Sannan daga karshe, ana yi da Lisha, wato bayan Magariba kafan. asuba, dawn sassafe, very early morning Azahar, around 2 p.m. La'asar, around 4 p.m. Magariba, dusk Lisha, period after sunset

J: To, yaya wadannan sallolin suke?

F: Da Asuba, ana yin raka'a biyu. Da Azahar, ana yin raka'a huɗu. Da La'asar ma haka. Da Magariba kuma, ana yin raka'a uku. Ga'an nan, da Lisha ana yin raka'a huɗu. Kuma mutum yana iya yi shi kadai ko tare da mutane, amma an fi so a yi da mutane saboda ya fi lada. raka'a, prostration lada, reward

J: To, na gane. Bayan wadannan sallolin akwai wasu kuma?

F: I, akwai nafiloli wadanda ake yi don samun lada, amma ba tilas ne a yi su ba. Kuma akwai sallar Juma'a da ake yi duk ranar Juma'a, kuma raka'a biyu ce. Haka ma sallar Idi ta Layya, lokacin da ake yanka raguna a ci. Kuma wannan yanka, slaughter

lokacin ne ake Hajji. Sallar Azumi, ana kiranta Karamar salla. Ta Layya kuma, ana kiranta babbar salla. Ana yin babbar salla kimanin wata biyu bayan Karamar sallar.

rago, pl. raguna, ram
Hajji, pilgrimage to Mecca
Sallar Azumi, Eid Festival
kimanin, approximately

J: Me ce ce fa'idar wadannan sallolin?

fa'ida, significance

F: Akwai fa'ida kwari. Da farko dai, kamar yadda na fafa miki a baya, salloli guda biyar da ake yi kullum; dole ne a kan kowane musulmi, balagagge ko balagaggiya, kuma mai hankali da lafiya gwargwado. Idan mutum ya yi, yana da lada. Idan bai yi ba, yana da alhaki, wato ya aikata zunubi babba. Salla na sa mutane su kara imani da tsoron Allah da kuma tunanin Allah ne ya halicce su kuma zasu mutu.

alhaki, demerit
aikata, perform
imani, faith
tunani, thinking
halitta, create

J: Haka ne. Sauran sallolin fa?

F: Nafiloli dai ana yinsu don Karin samun lada ne. Da sallar Juma'a da ake yi mako-mako, da kuma sallolin da ake yi kowace shekara. Wadannan sallolin su ne Karamar salla da babbar salla. Suna da muhimmanci kwari, kuma ana son dukkan

muhimmanci, importance

musulmi ya yi su. Ana samun Karin haɗin kai da fahimtar juna ta wadannan salloli. Kuma kamar sallolin da ake yi kullum guda biyar; wadannan ma, dukkan musulmi ha duniya na yinsu. Saboda haka, musulmi na ko'ina sukan dafa jin daɗin kasancewarsu masu haɗin kai da fahimtar juna. Suna samun haka ta hanyar ibadarsu a irin wadannan lokuta na sallolinsu.

kari, increase
haɗin kai, cooperation

J: Ke! Fati, na gamsu da wannan bayani naki. Zan tafi masauki.

gamsu, be satisfied
masauki, lodging

F: To, a sauka lafiya, a kuma huta lafiya.

J: To, madalla. Allah ya sa.

kasance, become
ibada, religion

GRAMMAR

1. Uses of har.

If har appears after a clause in the future tense, it should be followed by a subjunctive. E.g.:

Zan dakata har ki idar da salla
I will wait until you finish praying

Za mu zauna har ku komo
We will wait until you return

If har is preceded by a relative perfective, it can be followed by either the relative perfective or the subjunctive. There is a slight difference in meaning depending on the choice of aspect. With the relative perfective after har, it is made explicit that the action of the har clause has been completed, while a subjunctive in the har clause leaves the question open:

Sai Jenny ta dakata har Fati ta idar da salla
Jenny waited until Fati had finished praying

Sai Jenny ta dakata har Fati ta idar da salla
Jenny waited for Fati to finish saying her prayers

har can also be used before the perfective. E.g.:

Har ka dawo?
Have you come back already?

Har na gama aikin da ka ba ni
I have completely finished the task that you gave me

2. Although a verbal noun in -wa ordinarily loses its -wa before a direct object noun, this does not need to happen to the fixed expression ba a cewa komai = ba a ce komai.
3. Reduplication of time expressions.

Words that express periods of time can be reduplicated to indicate repetition over regular intervals. E.g.:

mako-mako
every week; weekly

shekara-shekara
every year; yearly

wata-wata
every month; monthly

VOCABULARY

1. Kinds of obligation.

Wajibi expresses a formal obligation, especially one that derives from religious practice or other formal authorities. Tilas and dole, on the other hand, more often refer to requirements that come from specific human individuals or from particular needs.

Salla wajibi ne a kan kowane Musulmi
Prayer is obligatory for every Muslim

Karatun boko tilas ne a wannan zamani
Schooling is a necessity in this era

Dole ne ka zo
You have to come

2. kimani, approximately

kimani is used before a nominal to indicate an approximate measure.

E.g.:

kimanin wata biyu
about two months

zan ba ku shinkafa kimanin yawan wannan
I'll give you about this much rice

ina da kabewa kimanin girman gwandar nan
I have a pumpkin about the same size as this papaya

3. -anci, abstract noun suffix

muhimmanci, importance

muhimmi, something important

4. ta hanyar = 'by means of'; e.g.:

Suna samun haka ta hanyar ibadarsu

They get this through service to Allah

Ta hanyar salla za ku sami gafara

It is by means of prayer that you will be pardoned

LESSON 7

AZUMI

azumi, fasting

Betty wata Baturiya ce Ba'amirikiya, wadda ta iso Najeriya cikin watan azumi. Ko da ta zo Kano, sai ta lura mutane da yawa ba sa cin abinci tun safe, sai Magariba. Ashe wannan abu yana ba ta mamaki. Sai nan ta tafi wurin abokinta Shehu, don ta tambaye shi abin da ya sa mutane suke haka.

lura, take notice

Betty: Salamu alaikum. Ko Bala yana gida?

Shehu: Wa alaikumus salam. Muryar wa nake ji kamar ta Betty?

B: Ai ni ce.

S: To, ina fitowa yanzu.

(Ya fito.)

Betty, ai yanzu kin zama 'yar Rasa, barka da zuwa.

B: A'a, har yanzu ban zama 'yar Rasarku ba, amma saura kiris!

kiris, a tiny bit

S: To, da kyau.

B: Wani abu ne, da na ga mutane na yi, yake ba ni mamaki.

S: To, me ne ne wannan?

B: Na lura cewa mutane da yawa sam ba sa cin abinci a nan Kano tun safe har Magariba. Ko me ya sa haka?

sam, at all

S: Ayya! Kamar yadda Hausawa ke cewa, "Rashin sani ya fi dare duhu." Ai yanzu ana cikin watan azumi ne, kuma ko'ina Musulmi suke a duniya, suna cikin wannan

rashi, lack duhu, darkness

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

hali da kika gani.

hali, condition

B: Me ne ne azumi kuma?

S: Azumi yana daya daga cikin manyan abubuwa guda biyar da aka wajabta wa dukkan Musulmi. Sauran huɗun, su ne Tauhidi, Salla, Zakka, da Hajji.

Tauhidi, testimony that there is no god but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet
Salla, prayer
Zakka, tithe
Hajji, pilgrimage to Mecca

B: Yaya azumin yake?

S: Shi dai azumi na duk gari, ana yinsa ne cikin watan Ramadan a ko'ina cikin duniya. Kuma ana yin kwana talatin cif, ana yi ko kuma kwana ashirin da tara idan watan ya yi nusan.

cif, precisely
nusan, shortage

B: Ina sauraronka, Malam Shehu.

sauraro, listening

S: Da zarar watan Ramadan ya tsaya yau, kashegari za a fara azumin. Kuma za a ci abinci tun asuba kafin ketowar alfiyir, sannan ba za a fara cin wani abu ko shan wani abu ko tarawa ba sai an kira sallar Magariba.

da zarar, as soon as
kashegari, the next day
asuba, dawn
keto, appear
alfiyir, first light of dawn

B: Kai, wannan abu da wuya kuwa!

S: Sam babu wahala idan an saba sosai. Akwai sauƙi gwargwado.

gwargwado, more or less

B: Wai kowa da kowa, dole ne ya yi?

S: I, ya wajaba a kan kowa idan har ya balaga. Maza da mata, tilas ne su yi in sun balaga. Sai dai idan suna fama da rashin lafiya, ko tafiya mai tsawo, ko wata larura. To suna iya barin azumin, sai daga baya su rama iyakar wafanda ba su yi ba.

wajaba, is obligatory
balaga, has reached maturity
fama, suffering
larura, something unavoidable
daga baya su rama iyakar wafanda ba su yi ba, afterwards they must make up for the days they missed
da gangan, intentionally
kaffara, restitution

B: To, me zai faru idan mutum ya Ri yi da gangan?

S: To, ai wannan, kaffara ta same shi.

B: Me ne ne kaffara?

S: Kaffara, ita ce ramuwar azumi Rwaya daya da guda sittin, kuma kwana sittin din oabu tsallake. Idan mutum ya tsallake kwana guda, sai ya sako tun farko.

ramuwa, expiation
azumi Rwaya daya, a single day of fasting
tsallake, skipping

Mutum kuma yana iya ciyar da mutane sittin wadanda suke da bukatar abinci sosai, wato musakai, a maimakon azumi kwaya daya tak.

sako tun farko, start over

musakai, needy
a maimakon, in place of

B: Lallai mutum ba ya so ya karya azumi, ko ya ki yin azumi da gangan ba.

karya, break

S: To, kin gani fa?

B: Akwai wani irin azumin kuma?

S: I, akwai iri-iri. Akwai na nafila, wanda ake yi don karin samun lada. Akwai kuma na tsofaffi da sauransu.

nafila, optional
kari, increase

B: To, madalla. Amma bayan an gama azumin watan Ramadan, wato na duk gari, ana yin wani abu?

S: Kwarai kuwa. Da zarar an gama yau, to kashegari sai a yi bikin Raramar salla, don murnar gama azumi da cikas shekara. Shi ne za ki ga an je an yi salla da safe, sannan mutane su yi ado a yi ta cin abinci, ana shaye-shaye, kade-kade, bushe-bushe, da raye-raye. Kowa na ta murna.

cika, filling up (here, ending)
ado, adornment
shaye-shaye, drinking
kade-kade, playing
percussion instruments
bushe-bushe, playing
mouth instruments
raye-raye, dancing

B: To, na fahimta, kuma na gode kwarai!

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

GRAMMAR

1. **da zarar**, as soon as. The **da zarar** clause is followed by a clause with future meaning.

Da zarar watan Ramalan ya tsaya yau, kashegari za a fara azumin
 As soon as the moon of Ramadan is sighted on one day, the next day fasting will start

Da zarar ka zo, sai mu tafi
 As soon as you come, we'll go

2. Some polite terms for sexual relations.

Namiji ba ya saduwa da mace lokacin azumi
Namiji ba ya tarawa da mace lokacin azumi
 A man does not have sexual relations with a woman during the fasting period

Kada ku tara da matanku da azumi
Kada ku sadu da matanku da azumi
 Don't have sexual relations with your wives during the fasting period

3. Modifiers.

- A. **gwardwado**, more or less. It can follow the noun it modifies. E.g.:

Akwai sauki gwardwado
 It's more or less easy

Ya yi murna gwardwado
 He was more or less pleased

or, with a genitival link, it can precede a noun:

Na yi aikin gwardwadon karfina
 I worked more or less to the limits of my strength

- B. **da gangan**, intentionally.

Mutumin ya ki yin haka ne, da gangan
 The man purposely refused to do this

Da gangan suke yin wannan abu
 It is on purpose that they do this

LESSON EIGHT

TSARIN KARATU NA GARGAJIYA

1. LABARIN WANI MUTUM DA ALMAJIRI.

An yi wani mutum mai mammako, wai shi Bala. Ba ya so ya kashe kudi. Ran nan sai wani almajiri ya zo wurinsa yana yin bara, yana cewa, "Allah ya ba ku, mu samu, jama'ar Annabi. A ba ni sadaka don darajar Annabi."

Almajirin na yin gaba sai ya tarar da wasu mutane, sai Almajirin ya tsaya wurinsu, yana cewa, "Allah ya ba ku, mu samu, ya jama'ar Annabi. A ba ni sadaka don darajar Annabi." Mutanen nan suka kawo kudi, suka ba shi. Kuma shi almajirin, ya ce, "Allah ya biya bukata." Bala dai yana kallonsu, bai yi masu magana ba.

Kwana biyu da zuwan Almajirin nan, sai aka yi wa Bala sata. Hankalin Bala ya tashi. Sai ya koma, yana ta rokon Allah, yana cewa, "Allah ya sa a ga kayana." Yana fadin haka, sai ya ji daga sama an ce, "Za ka ga kayanka, amma in ka ga su, ba ka fara sadaka ba, a kuma sacewa."

Bala na zuwa gida kuwa, sai ya ga kayansa, ba a taɓa komai ba. Tun daga wannan lokacin, duk sati sai ya tara almajiran garin duka, ya ba su sadaka.

2. LABARIN WANI MALAMI DA BALIBINSA.

A wata kasa, an yi wani malami mai ilimi matuka. Malamin nan yana da dalibai masu yawa. A cikinsu akwai wani yaro, wai shi Lawan. Malamin yana son Lawan kwarai, saboda shi Lawan yaro ne mai rokari.

Baban Lawan yana da arziki daidai misali.

Wata rana Lawan ya makara, bai tafi makarantar allo da wuri ba, sai ya kwashi inibi, ya tafi da shi, domin ya kai wa

tsari, system, arrangement

gargajiya, tradition
almajiri, beggar
mammako, miserliness
bara, begging

daraja, holiness

tarar, meet

ya, Oh!

biya bukata, take care of
needs

kuma, do again

inibi, grapes

malamin nasa don kar a doke shi.

Yana zuwa sai malamin ya rufe shi da faɗa, amma shi Lawan sai ya miƙa masa inibi. Malamin na shan inibi, sai ya daina faɗa, ya yi shiru. Shi kuwa Lawan, tuni ya wuce ya ɗauko alonsa, yana biyawa, yana cewa, "Ra, ta, sa, sha, zal, dal!"

Malamin kuwa, da gama shan inibi, sai ya ɗauki bulalarsa, yana cewa, "To, to!" Idan kuwa ya ga yaro yana barci ko ba ya yin karatu da kyau, sai malamin ya tsala masa bulala.

Can sai malam ya ce a yi addu'a, a tashi daga makaranta.

Washegari, malamin nan yana zaune, sai ga baban Lawan. Suka gaisa da malamin, sai baban Lawan ya ce komai Lawan ya yi, a yi masa duka. Malam ya ce, "To."

Yamma na yi, sai Lawan ya sake yin latti, amma ko da ya zo ya miƙo wa malam inibi, sai malamin ya karɓa, sa'an nan ya yi ta tsala wa Lawan bulala. Daga ran nan, Lawan bai kara makara ba.

3. LABARIN JATAU DA MALAM YUGUDA.

Wani mutum mai suna Jatau yana so ya saka ɗansa a makarantar al-kurani, sai ya zo ya sami Malam Yuguda mai 'yan makaranta. Daga nan, sai ya shiga yi masa tambayoyi a kan tsarin karatu da yake koya wa ɗalibansa.

Jatau: Allah ya gafarta Malam. Barka da asuba.

Yuguda: Barka kadai.

J: Ina so na kawo ɗana makarantarka.

Y: To, madalla. Ya yi kyau.

J: Sai dal'ina so idan ba ka damu ba, ka ba ni wani ɗan bayanin yadda tsarin ilimin

rufe, close; here, subject to a barrage of something

ra, ta, sa, sha, zal, dal, Arabic letters

bulala, whip

tsala, beat

addu'a, prayer

washegari, the next day

duka, beating

al-kurani, Holy Quran

damu, be bothered
ilimi, knowledge

gargajiya yake.

Y: To, wannan ai mai sauki ne. Ka ga dai muna da makaranta ta allo, muna da makarantar al-Kurani, muna da makarantar gafaka, sannan kuma da ta Islamiyya.

J: To, ko za ka yi bayaninsu daki-daki?

Makarantar Allo

Y: Kwarai kuwa. Da farko dai, ita makarantar allo, a nan ne ake saka yara kamar 'yan shekara huɗu zuwa shida. A nan ake fara koya masu babbaƙu (watau baƙaƙe babu wasulla), sannan farfaru (watau baƙaƙe da wasulla). Daga nan sai a koya masu hajjatu (watau gaɓa-gaɓa na kalmomi). To bayan an koya masu hajjatu, sai su fara koyon hadda (watau koyo da ka).

J: A'a? To, tun daga nan suke koyon karatun al-Kurani ne?

Y: Kwarai. Wasu ma ba sa rarrabewa tsakanin ta allo din da ta al-Kuranin. Duk abu daya ake koyarwa a cikinsu.

J: To, bayan yaro ya san babbaƙu da farfaru da sauransu, to, sai me?

Y: Bayan yaro ya fara yin haddar wasu gajerun sunori, ya kuma iya, to, sai a sake dawowa baya a fara rubuta masa fatiha a allonsa. Daga fatiha, sai nasi, sai falaki, sai kulhuwa, har ya zuwa sabbi. Daga nan ne zai ci gaba da rubutu da lansa, har ya kai bakara (sura ta karshe), ya sauke.

J: To, idan ya sauke, fa?

Y: Daga nan, sai a yi masa sadaka. A wannan lokacin ne ake gayyatar mutane, su zo su yi yadda yaron zai yi karatun surar bakara. Bayan ya gama, to, sai jama'a su sa albarka da yin wasu addu'o'i. Sannan su ba malamin kudi.

Makarantar Gafaka

gafaka, satchel

daki-daki, one by one

saka, put

babbaƙu, consonant

baki, pl. baƙaƙe,

letter of alphabet

wasali, pl. wasulla,

vowel

farfaru, vowels and

consonants

gaɓa, syllable

hajjatu, learning to read

in syllables

hadda, memorization

sura, chapter

fatiha, first verse of Quran

nasi, one of the short

chapters of the Quran

falaki, another short

chapter of the Quran

kulhuwa, another short

chapter of the Quran

sabbi, chapter of the Quran

bakara, last and longest

chapter of the Quran

sauke, finish reading Quran

gayyata, invite

J: To, yaya kuma tsarin makarantar gafaka?

Y: Ita dai, wannan makaranta, kafin mutum ya fara ta, dole ne sai ya yi ta allo da ta al-Kurani. Ana koyon wannan ilimi ne a zaure ko kuma a kofar gida. Haka kuma irin wannan makaranta ana kiranta da makarantar zaure ko ta ilimi ko kuma ta buzu. A irin wannan makaranta, dalibi daya ne ke daukar karatu, sauran kuma suna duba littattafansu, sun jin karatun, har a zo farshen darasi. Wani lokaci, na'ibin malamin ne ke yi wa dalibai bita, idan malamin yana da wani uzuri.

buzu, undressed skin mat,
used as a carpet

darasi, lesson
na'ibi, deputy
bita, follow text with
students

Makarantar Islamiyya

J: To, yaya kuma makarantar Islamiyya?

Y: A irin wannan makaranta, ana tsara shirin ilimin ne kamar yadda ake yi a makarantar boko. Watau dai, ana yin aji-aji, daga daya zuwa shida ko bakwai. Sai dai ita, galibi an fi yin karatun da dare. Kuma ana koya wa yaran yadda addinin musulunci yake da kuma hukunce-hukuncensa. Sannan kuma ana koya masu tarihin musulunci da Labarci.

makarantar boko, Western-
style school
aji, class

addini, religion
hukunci, regulation
tarihi, history

J: To, ko akwai wani bayani da za ka iya ba ni game da matakin matsayin masu ba da ilimin?

mataki, step
matsayi, position

Y: Yanzu kuwa. Ka ga dai, a wannan tsari, akwai baharu (watau wanda ya san kowane fanni) da malami da na'ibi (wakilin ko mataimakin malami) da kuma aima-jirai.

baharu, person with
knowledge of all
subjects

J: To, wadanne irin fannuka ake koya?

fanni, subject
Tauhidi, belief in the
oneness of Allah
Fikihu, Science of

Y: A irin wannan makaranta, ana koyar da

fannuka kamar su Tauhidi (ilimin sanin ka'aitar Allah), da Fikihu (ilimin sanin ka'idodin addini), da Usulum (ilimin sanin asalin shara'ar Musulunci), da Nahawu (ka'idodin tsare-tsaren jum'ololi), da Hadisi (bayanin irin ayyuka da rayuwar Annabi Mahammadu S.A.W.), da

Islamic religious law
Usulum, knowledge of the
origin of jurisprudence
Nahawu, grammar
Hadisi, the traditions of
the prophet Mohammed
Balaga, eloquence

Balaga (ilimin iya magana), da Aruli
(ilimin fidar waka), da Hisabi (ilimin
sanin taurari), da dai sauransu.

Aruli, prosody
Hisabi, astrology; reckoning
good and bad deeds on judgm

ent

J: To, na gode. Zan kawo dana gobe.

-day
tauraro, pl. taurari, star

Y: To, madalla. Sai ka kawo shi.

GRAMMAR

1. An alternative to the standard plural forms of some nouns (though with a different meaning) is to reduplicate the singular form. E.g.:

gaba has the regular plural **gaboɓi**, but the reduplicated variant **gaba-gaba** denotes plurality of a very special sort, namely, the items in question are viewed as being in a sequence. Thus, **gaboɓi** means 'syllables', while **gaba-gaba** means 'a sequence of syllables'.

Also, **aji** has the normal plural **ajujuwa** but in the dialog for this lesson, **aji-aji** is used to designate the sequence of classes going from the first to the sixth.

Similarly, though the regular plural of **gida** is **gidaje**, the expression **gida-gida** can be used to denote a set of houses in a particular order in a certain environment.

Sometimes a noun has no plural other than a full reduplicate. An example from the dialog is **hukunce-hukunce** 'regulations', which simply has the ordinary meaning of plurality without any special connotation of an orderly sequence.

2. Although **dole** and **tilas** are frequently found before the subjunctive, it is quite permissible for them to be followed by **sai** and the perfective, but with a different meaning. E.g.:

Dole ne ya yi makarantar allo
He must/ought to go to Koranic school

Dole ne sai ya yi makarantar allo, kafin ya yi ta gafaka
He should have gone to Koranic school before going to makarantar gafaka

PRACTICAL HAUSA

Greetings based on times of the day:

Barka da asuba

(Literally, 'greetings at dawn', but in fact this is used the first time

one meets someone in the day, anytime up to about 10 a.m.)

Barka da rana

(anytime between shortly before noon and around 3 p.m.)

Barka da yamma

(around the time before the sun goes down, roughly 4 to 6

Barka da dare

(anytime after sunset)

LESSON 9

BUKIN SUNA

buki, ceremony

Nona: Don Allah, kina da sule, ki ba ni in sayi goro? Canji ne, ba ni da shi.

Zilai: A'a, babu. Amma in goro kike so, akwai ni da shi. Amshi wannan.

N: Yauwa! Na gode. Kai! Ina kika samo goro mai kyau haka?

Z: Ai daga wurin bukin radin suna na fito. A can aka ba ni wannan goron.

N: Bukin radin suna? Me ne ne haka?

Z: Af, ke fa bakuwa ce. Ai mu Hausawa, in aka yi mana haihuwa, akwai al'adu na musamman da ake yi wajen sa wa jariri ko jaririya suna.

haihuwa, birth
jariri, newborn

N: To. Ba ranar da aka haife shi ake sa masa suna kurum ba?

Z: A'a. Akwai suna irin na gargajiya wanda akan sa wa jariri. Wannan ya danganci ranar da aka haife shi, ko irin halin da yanayin da aka haife shi, ko wani abu da ya faru yayin da aka haife shi, da sauran abubuwa makamantansu. Shi ya sa kikan ji wasu sunaye kamar su Tanko, ko Shekarau, ko Lami, ko Awaje, da dai sauransu. Amma duk wadannan ba sunaye ne na yanka ba.

makamanci, something
similar

N: Me ne ne sunan yanka kuma?

Z: Sunan yanka, shi ne sunan da ake sanya wa jariri bayan kwana bakwai da haihuwarsa. A wannan ranar ne ake tara malamai da mutane. Babban malamin, shi zai ambaci sunan jaririn bayan ya yi wasu addu'o'i. Sa'an nan maroki zai ambaci sunan don kowa da kowa ya ji. Za a yi wa jaririn addu'o'i, da iyayensa, da duk jama'ar da suka taru. Sa'an nan

addu'a, prayer
maroki, beggar

za a watse. Kuma za a yanka rago musamman don wannan buki. Shi ya sa ake kiransa "sunan yanka."

N: Kin ce malami ne zai fara ambaton sunan. Watau sai sunan da ya ga dama ke nan zai sa wa yaron?

ambata, mention

Z: A'a. Su iyayen, su ne za su safi sunan da suke so, su sa wa jaririnsu. Wani lokaci sukan nemi shawarar malami saboda a ka'ida dole ne sunan ya dace da addinin musulunci. Idan sun za'a sai su shaida wa malamin da aka gaiyata tun kafin jama'a ta taru.

addini, religion

N: Kin ce ana yanka rago, su jama'ar da suka taru, su za a ba su ci?

Z: A'a. Su jama'a, kafin su watse, za a raba musu goro da halawa da yawa daidai, gwargwadon karfin iyayen jaririn. Shi ragon da aka yanka, wani kasafin dabam ake yi da shi.

watse, disperse
halawa, candy

kasafi, distribution

N: Daga nan bukin suna, ya kare ke nan?

Z: Ina?! Ai sa'an nan ne ma buki ya fara. A zamanin yanzu, idan iyayen jariri masu hali ne, har sukan kira loyafar taya, su murnar haihuwa. Kuma duk wannan hidimar ta fannin maza ke nan kurum.

hidima, being busy
fanni, section

N: Kina nufin mu ma mata muna yin tamu hidimar dabam a ranar suna?

Z: Kwarai da gaske! Ai ma hidimar da muke yi ta fi ta maza yawa. Da zarar an yi haihuwar, za mu fara hidima, har ma bayan ranar suna. Mu za mu kira ungozoma, ta yi aikinta na yanke cibiya da jinyarsa, da kuma wankan jariri. Kuma za mu kirawo wanzami don ya cire beli ko kuma ya yi shasshawa ko wani zane na gado. Kuma tun ranar haihuwa mu mata ke karɓar 'yan' uwanmu baki, mata masu zuwa barkar-haihuwa.

da zarar, as soon as

cibiya, umbilical cord
jinya, nursing
wanzami, barber
cire, remove
beli, uvula

Haka kuma ranar suna muke kulawa da sallamar masu hidimomi. Kuma yihin bukin suna, jego, reno da yaye, wankan

sallama, seeing off
yini, spending a whole day

Jego, yin arba'in, ya-da-wanka duk mata
mu ke kulawa da su.

jego, nursing
reno, caring for baby
yaya, weaning

N: Af, kwanaki, da na tambayi abokiyata
sunan jaririnta, sai ta ki fada mini.
Ko me ne ne dalili?

Z: Ai, ga al'ada, ba safai uwa takan kira
sunan danta ba, musamman in shi ne na
farko a gare ta. Watau tana jin kunyar
sunan. Kin kiran suna ba sai tsakanin
uwa da da kurum ya tsaya ba. Ya shafi
dukkann rabe-rabe na dangantakar mutane.

dangantaka, relationship

N: Me ya jawo haka?

Z: Akwai dalilai da yawa da kan jawo mutum
ya ki kiran sunan mutum. Akwai kunya
tsakanin uwa da danta. Haka kuma da ba
zai iya kiran sunan mahaifansa ba saboda
girmamawa. Akwai kuma ladabi da
biyayya. Akwai kuma dalilin tsoro.
Akwai dalilin barkonci da dai sauransu.

kunya, modesty

ladabi, respect
biyayya, obedience
barkonci, joking

N: Ke na ji dadin wannan bayani da kika ba
ni.

Z: To, ni ma na ji dadi. Sai an jima.

GRAMMAR

Definite vs. Indefinite before Relative Clause

Although nouns frequently appear in the definite before a relative clause, they may also be indefinite, but with a slightly different meaning. E.g.:

Sunan yanka, shi ne suna wanda ake sanya wa jariri ...

"Sunan yanka" is the type of name given to a child ...

Wannan, shi ne sunan da aka sa mini

This is the name I was given

In the first instance, the indefinite is used because a specific name is not referred to, rather the general practice of naming. In the second instance, the definite is used because it refers to the specific name that was given to a particular individual. Similarly, observe the following differences:

Ga kaya da ake sawa a Kasar Hausa

Ga gayan da na sa jiya

In the first case, the definite marker is not used because the sentence refers to the type of clothing worn as a general custom, in contrast to the second case, where a specific set of garments is referred to.

Sometimes the head of the relative clause can appear without either the genitival link or the definite marker. Compare the following:

Ga wasu kaya da aka kawo

Ga wasu kayan da aka kawo

The first sentence implies that the goods referred to are the only ones to have been brought, while the second implies that the goods brought are in addition to other goods brought earlier.

VOCABULARY

1. Musamman can modify words, phrases, or full clauses. E.g.:

Za a yanka rago musamman don wannan biki
A ram will be slaughtered just for this feast

Ta zo musamman don ta ga abubuwan da ake yi
She came specifically to see what they were doing

Ya sa riga ta musamman
He wore a special gown

2. Terms of respect.

Girmamawa refers to the sort of overt respect that one shows to a superior, while ladabi is more personal, referring to the respectful attitude one has to a superior. Ladabi is the sort of thing that is learned over a long period of time from one's parents and teachers, while girmamawa, being more concrete, is acquired later on through interaction with people. (Another meaning of ladabi is the humble bow that one makes to a superior.) Biyayya is also shown to superiors, but its meaning is 'loyalty' or 'obedience'. Kunya, which incorporates the notions of modesty, self-respect, and respect for others, is the sort of thing shown not only to superiors but to everybody one interacts with.

LESSON 10

TAFIYA KASUWAR KURMI

Garba yana tsaye a Kofar gidansa na nan Kofar Nasarawa, yana ta shawarwarin yadda zai je kasuwar kurmi don yin 'yar wata sayayya. Ga shi kuma bai san hanya ba. Can sai ga Sule ya ratso ta wurinsa a kan hanyarsa ta zuwa laburare (dakin karatu).

sayayya, purchase

ratso, drop by
laburare, library

S: Barka da asuba, M. Garba. Ina za a ne?

G: Zan tafi kasuwar kurmi ne, ko da yake ban san hanyar ba.

S: To, tun da yanzu a Kofar Nasarawa kake, bari in yi maka gwari-gwari yadda za ka gane sosai.

gwari-gwari, step by step

G: To, madalla.

S: To, yanzu dai in ka mika sak kan wannan titi, zai kai ka har Kofar Kudu, wato nan Kofar gidan sarki.

mika, go straight
sak, absolutely

G: I, na san gidan sarki kuwa.

S: Yauwa, daga nan sai ka karya kwana dama ta nan titin Kabara, har sai ka isa masallacin Jumma'a.

kwana, corner

G: Aha! Ina jinka.

S: Yauwa! Idan ka isa masallacin, za ka ga hanyar ta rabu t=biyu. Daya ta karya dama, dayar kuwa ta mika sambal! Sai ka bi wacce ta mika din.

dama, right hand
sambal, straight
wacce = wadda

G: To, ina zan yi daga nan?

S: Madalla, ai da ka zo nan a mahadar, za ka hango wani masallaci a gabanka, nan tsallaken titi. To, sai ka mika wannan hanyar sosai da ba ta da kwalta.

mahada, intersection
hanga, catch sight of
tsallaken, across
kwalta, pavement

G: To, wannan hanyar ce za ta kai ni har kasuwar kurmi?

S: I, a kan wannan hanyar kasuwar ta fara,
domin a nan ne masu sayar maka da tsani tsani, ladder
suke.

G: To, zan iya shiga cikin kasuwar ta nan
wurin?

S: Kwarai kuwa!

G: To, madalla, na gode. Sai an juma.

GRAMMAR

1. **da plus Perfective = da zarar, as soon as. E.g.:**

Da ka zo nan mahadar, za ka hango wani masallaci.
As soon as you get to that intersection, you will see a mosque

Da ta zo, sai mu tafi gari
As soon as she gets here, we will go into town

2. **wannan vs. wannan.**

Wannan refers to the things just mentioned, while wannan is a general-purpose demonstrative:

Sai ka mika wannan hanyar sosai
Go straight up the street that we just mentioned

Sai ka mika wannan hanyar sosai
Go straight up this street here

The same applies to all of the other demonstratives:

Items just mentioned:

wancan
waccan
wafannan
wafannan

General-Purpose Demonstrative:

wancan
waccan
wafannan
wafannan

LESSON 11

WASANNI

1. Birin-birin.

In yara maza ko mata sun haɗu, sai a zaɓi wanda zai yi kamu, a rufe masa ido, sauran su shiga zaure mai duhu, su buya. Shi kuma wanda zai yi kamun, sai ya shiga inda yake jin suke, yana nemansu. Idan ya kama daya daga cikinsu, to shi wanda aka kama, shi zai yi kamu. Sauran kuma, sai su fito su tafi wajen sha. Idan kuwa shi mai kamu dai kama kowa ba, to shi zai sake kamu har sai ya kama.

buya, hide

2. 'Yar rigiyar nana.

A wannan wasan, yara maza sukan kama da'ira, kowa ya dora Rafarsa a kan cinyar na kusa da shi. Sai kowa ya samu ya dora Rafarsa a kan cinyar na kusa da shi, sa'annan za a fara wasan.

da'ira, circle
dora, put
cinya, thigh

Daya daga cikin yaran, sai ya riƙa ba da waƙa, yana cewa, "'Yar rigiyar nana." Sauran suna cewa, "Mafi so." Shi kuma yana ci gaba da waƙar, yana cewa, "A zuba mata dan ruwa da biri da kararawa."

biri, monkey
kararawa, bell

Sauran suna amsawa "Mafi so" duk lokacin da ya tsaya. In ana ba da waƙar, za su cingir tsalle da Raka daya, suna jujjuyawa. Duk wanda ya fadi ya fita daga wasan.

tsalle, jumping
juya, turn3. Rago.

Kamin a fara wasan, sai yara su zana da'ira guda biyu. Sai yaran su cire rigunansu, su ajiye a gaban turke. Yaro daya yana tsaye a jikin turken, ya riƙe wiga da aka daure a jikin turken.

kamin = kafin

turke, post

Su kuma sauran yaran, sai su koma daya da'irar. Za su yi Rofarin dauko rigunansu daga gaban turken. Amma in za su tafi daukawa, sai su riƙe Rafarsu daya, suna tsalle da dayar.

daya, the other

Shi kuma "turken" zai yi Roƙarin hana su daukan rigunan nasu. Duk wanda ya ajiye Kafarsa, in ba a cikin tasa da'irar ba, to ya fita daga wasan ke nan.

zama nama, be out of the game

duka. strike

Haka kuma duk wanda turken ya taɓa ya zama nama. Su kuma sauran za, su riƙa Roƙarin jan hankalin turken, domin 'yan'uwan su su samu su dauki rigunan. In suɗu dauki rigunan, sai su riƙa dukan turken, domin waɗanda ba su da riguna su dauka.

4. Jini da jini.

Yara maza sai su taru, su kama da'ira, ɗaya daga cikinsu yana cewa, "Jini da jini." Sauran kuma suna amsawa, "Jini." Sai shi wanda yake bayarwa ya yi ta lissafin abubuwa masu jini, kamar su kaza, mutum, alade, da sauransu, ya ce, "Kaza da jini," ko kuma, "Mutum da jini." Kuma sauran, duk abin da ya faɗa, sai su ce, "Jini."

lissafi, listing

Dan sai mai bayarwar ya faɗi wani abu mara jini, kamar tebur, agogo, shinkafa, da sauransu. Su kuma sauran, in suka ji an faɗi abu mara jini, sai su yi shiru. Amma wanda ya amsa, "Jini," sai 'yan'uwan sa su bi shi, suna dukansa har sai ya je wagen sha.

bayarwa, giving

5. Awo-awo.

A wannan wasan ma, sai yara maza su taru, su kama da'ira, ɗaya daga cikinsu yana ba da waka, yana cewa, "Awo-awo." Su kuma sauran, suna amsawa, "Awo." Sai mai bayarwar ya ce, "Na je Katsina awo." Sauran sai su amsa, "Awo."

awo, weighing, measuring

Sai ya yi ta lissafin abubuwan da ake aunarwa kamar su gero, dawa, masara, shinkafa, alkama, gyada, garin rogo, da sauransu, yana cewa, "Na auno gero," ko "Na auno dawa." Sauran kuma suna ta amsawa, "Awo," duk lokacin da ya ce ya auno wani abu.

auna, measure by weight or volume

Dan sai ya faɗi wani abu da ba a aunarwa, kamar kaza, doya, gurasa, da

sauransu, yana fadin "Na auno kaza," ko "Na auno doya." Sauran kuma, in sun ji an fadi abin da ba a aunarwa, sai su yi shiru. Wanda ya amsa, "Awo," ya fita daga wasan.

6. Abu Lunkuya.

A wannan wasan, yana maza sukan taru a fili, su kama da'ira, daya daga cikinsu yana ba da waka, sauran suna amsawa. Waƙar ita ce:

Waka: Abu lunkuya.

Amsa: He in'he.

Waka: Abu nako.

Amsa: He.

Waka: In kara ji?

Amsa: Na ki a doko ni?

Mai ba da waƙar, sai ya yi ta cewa, "Abun nako," har sau yadda ya ga dama. Can kuma sai ya ce, "In kara ji." Sauran, sai su yi shiru ko su ce, "Na ki a doko ni?" To, waƙanda suka ce, "He" sun fita daga wasan ko kuma su tafi a guje, su je wajen sha. In sauran sun same su, su doko su.

7. Lugu-Lugu.

Wannan wasan mata ne. Yaran sukan zauna, su mimmike Rafafuwansu. Yara biyu a cikinsu kuwa, sai su tsaya. Daya daga cikin yaran biyu, sai ta sami wani abu karami, shi ake kira 'ya. Dayar kuwa, sai ta tsaya tana kallonta domin ta ga wacce za ta ba 'yar. Ita kuwa mai 'yar, sai ta dunkule hannuwanta da 'yar. A ciki tana sa hannun nata tsakanin cinyar sauran yaran, tana cewa, "Lugu-lugu ta nuna." Sauran suna amsawa, "Da romo."

Ta ci gaba da waƙar, sauran suna amsawa kamar a sama:

Ta kuma ta nuna.

Da romo.

Ta yi dahuwar kashi.

Da romo.

Dan-danne da kyau.

Da romo.

Far tuwon faifai.

Da romo.

Tana gamawa, sai daya yarinyar da ke

Mike, stretch out

wacce = wadda

dunkule, make a fist

tsaye ta kira sunan wadda take jin 'yar'na wurinta ta ce ta ba ta. To, in ta canka ita ce, za ta karɓi 'yar, ta kuma ba wata. Amma in ba ta canka ba, sai sauran su riƙa ce mata, "Daddawa ɗaya a cikinki."

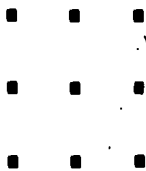
canka, guess

daddawa, locust bean cake

8. Dara (Ta Farko).

A haka rami guda uku sau uku, kamar haka:

haka, dig
rami, hole



Wato ramuka tara ke nan. Sai mutane biyu su nemi sillen kara uku da kuma duwatsu uku. Ko da yake an fi yin amfani da sillen kara da duwatsu, ana iya amfani da kowadanne irin abubuwa, kamar su mirifin kwalba, maɓalli da sauransu.

sillen kara, stick
dutse, stone
ko da yake, although
mirifi, lid
kwalba, bottle
maɓalli, button

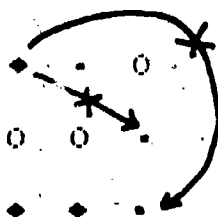
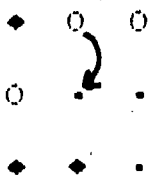
Mutum ɗaya ya ɗauki duwatsun ɗayan, kuma ya ɗauki sillen kara. Mai duwatsu sai ya fara ɗansa ɗaya a cikin rami ɗaya, mai sillen kara kuma, sai shi ya sa nasa ɗaya. Haka za a yi ta yi har 'ya'yan su kare.

Yadda ake yin wasan, shi ne kowa yana so ya jera 'ya'yansa guda ukun a layi. Wanda ya fara jerawa, shi ya kasa. Kullum mai dutse, abin da yake so a ransa, shi ne ya hana mai sillen kara ya jera 'ya'yansa uku, shi ma mai sillen kara haka.

jera, arrange
layi, line
kasa, win

Yadda ake yi, sai mutum ya ɗauki ɗansa guda ɗaya daga cikin raminsa, ya mai da shi wani ramin. Amma sabon ramin, sai ya zamana na kusa da dutsen ko sillen karan ne. Ba a tsallake rami ko ɗa.

zamana, come to be, be



Ana iya daukar dutse, a mai da shi wurin da aka nuna da kibiya.

Ba za a iya daukar sillen kara a mai da shi wuraren da aka nuna da kibiya ba.

9. Dara (Ta Dabara).

A haka ramuka guda biyar sau shida, kamar haka:

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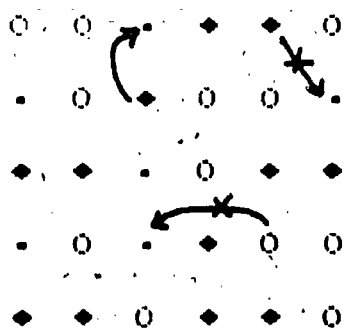
Ramuka talatin ke nan. Sai mutane biyu su nemi dutse guda goma sha biyu da sillen kara guda goma sha biyu. Mutum daya sai ya dauki dutsen, dayan kuma sillen kara. Mai duwatsu shi zai fara sa da daya a rami, sa'an nan mai sillen kara shi ma ya sa guda daya. Haka za a yi ta yi, har sai 'ya'yan kowa sun kare.

To, mai dutse sai ya fara wasan, sa'an nan mai sillen kara. Idan wani ya jera nasa guda uku, sai wanda ya jera ya dauki na dayan guda. Kuma an fi so a dauke wanda zai hana shi jerawa, domin kuwa a nan ma mai sillen kara yana so ne ya hana mai dutse jerawa, shi ma mai dutsen haka.

Yadda ake yin wasan, shi ne mai dutse yana son ya ci daya, mai sillen kara kuma haka. In kuna so ku ci dan wani, za ku jera naku guda uku (ko fi), sai ku dauki dan wancan daya.

Hanyar da zaku bi ku jera, ita ce, sai ku dauki danku daya daga cikin raminsa, ku mai da shi wani ramin ba tare da tsallake.

wani rami ko da ba:



10. Kwado (Hudu Sha).

Mutum biyu ne suke yin wasan Kwado, kowa da garkarsa. Kowane rami, za a zube 'ya'ya hudu.

garka, "home" space

Za a fara diban 'ya'ya daga rami guda, a rika sakawa dai-dai a cikin sauran ramukan. Idan kuka debi 'ya'ya hudu, kuka saka a cikin rami uku, ragowar guda dayan, sai ku hada da na daya ramin da kuka zo kansa, ya zama guda biyar ke nan a hannunku. Sai ku ci gaba da sakawa.

saka, put

ragowa, remainder
hada, combine

Haka za ku yi ta yi, ba za ku daina ba, sai inda kuka ajiye da, babu wani a ciki sai shi kadai. Wato idan da da biyu ko uku a hannunku, sai ku saka guda a cikin ramin inda babu komai, kuma ku ci gaba da wasan.

Sai labokin wasanku, shi kuma ya fara daga hasa gidan. Shi ma, haka zai yi ta yi har sai inda ya saka a ramin, ba wani, sannan ya daina wasan. Haka za a yi ta yi. Kuma idan garkarku ta sami guda hudu a ciki, sai ku kwashe, ku zube a gabanku. Waɗannan sun zama naku. Haka za a yi ta yi har a kasa.

kwashe, collect

GRAMMAR

1. Indirect Object as "anti-benefactive".

The indirect object can be used with many verbs to indicate action against someone as opposed to the more common benefactive meaning. E.g.:

An rufe masa ido
They covered his eyes on him

An ci mini mutunci
They treated me with disrespect

An sace mini kufina
They took all my money away from me

2. *ɗaya* = 'the other'

Here are some examples of this use of *ɗaya*:

Suna wasa a *ɗaya* da'irar
They are playing in the other circle

Yana son *ɗaya* yarinyar
He loves the other girl

Yaro ya riƙe goba biyu, yana cin *ɗaya*, yana wasa da *ɗayan*
The boy held two guavas. He was eating one and playing with the other

Sun riƙe kafarsu *ɗaya*, suna tsalle da *ɗayan*
They held one of their legs while jumping on the other

VOCABULARY

1. Different meanings of hankali.

a. attention.

Za su rika kokarin jan hankalin "turken"

They will keep trying to divert the attention of the person who is "it"

Sarki ya jawo hankalinsu da su rika biyayya

The emir drew their attention to the fact that they should remain obedient

b. mind.

Hankalinsa ya kwanta

His mind has settled

Hankalinsu ya tashi

Their emotions are stirred up

c. slowly, softly

Ku tafi a hankali

Go slowly

Fadi a hankali

Speak slowly

Mun fada a hankali

We spoke in a quiet voice

d. caution

Ku yi hankali da wannan wukar

Be careful with this knife

Hankali da kare ✓

Beware of dog

2. Ko da = da, when; Ko da yake, although, despite

Ko da na zo, sai na tarar ya tafi

When I came, I found that he had left

Ko da yake na zo, ban same shi ba

Even though I came, I didn't find him in

LESSON 12

ABINCI

1. Suya Da Tuya.

Yadda ake soya nama, da farko za a samo murhu da itace da kara, sai a kunna wuta, sannan a kawo kasko, a dora a kan murhu inda wuta take. A kawo mai, a zuba a cikin kasko, a yanka albasa, a sa a cikin mai. Idan mai ya tafasa, sai a wanke nama, a sa gishiri, a zuba a cikin man, A dauko koshiya a rika juyawa, yana kumfa, ana ta juyawar. Da haka har sai ya daina kumfa, ya yi ja. A kwashe, a bari, ya huce. Shi ke nan, an gama soya nama ke nan.

Kamar yadda ake soya nama, haka ma ake soya kifi. Kwai ma ana soya shi. Ana kiran soyayyen kwai wainar kwai.

Ko kuma in ana so a toya Rosai, ga yadda za a yi. Za a kawo luddayi, a rika diban kulli, ana zubawa a cikin tafasasshen mai, har sai kaskon ya cika da kulli za a daina zubawa. Bayan minti biyar za a sa kara a juya Rosan, sama ta koma-Rasa, Rasa ta koma sama. Bayan minti biyar shi ma, a sa abin kwashe-- shi ne matsami-- a tsame shi tsaf, a zuba a kwano. Shi ke nan.

2. Cincin.

Baturiya: Menene wannan a kan wannan yaro a cikin akwati mai gilash?

Gambo: Ba ki san shi ba? Ai cincin ne.

B: Ai ban san shi ba. Ana ci ne?

G: I, ana ci.

B: Da me da me ake yinsa?

G: Ana yinsa da filawa da yis da kwai.

B: Ana soyawa ne, ko ana gasawa?

soya (v.n. suya), fry
toya (v.n. tuya),
deep-fry

murhu, stove, fireplace
kara, kindling
kunna, light
kasko, earthenware bowl
dora, put
tafasa, boil
gishiri, salt
koshiya, wooden ladle
juya, stir
kumfa, 'foam, froth'
kwashe, collect
huce, cool

luddayi, ladle
zuba, pour

matsami, ladle with
holes

gilas, glass

filawa, flour
yis, yeast

gasawa, roast

G: A'a, ana soyawa.

B: Yaya ake yinsa?

G: Za ki sami filawa da yis, da kuma Kwai. Ki kwaɓa filawar tare da yis da kuma Kwai. Ki bar shi kamar awa huɗu. Kafin awa huɗu ya kumbura. Sai ki kawo mai, ki sa a kasko, ki dora a kan wuta. Idan man ya tafasa, ki rika gutsirar filawa, kina sakawa cikin mai, har kaskon ya cike. Bayan hinti biyar, sai ki kwashe. Cincin ya yi. Sai ci!

kwaba, mix into a paste

gutsira, breaking off
pieces
saka = sa

B: Cincin iri daya ne?

G: A'a. Iri huɗu ne. Akwai na farko wanda ake sa sukari da Kwai. Na biyu wanda ake sa ridi a samansa. Na uku wanda ake sa kifi a cikinsa. Na huɗu wanda ake sa nama a cikinsa. Waɗanda ake sa ridi da Kwai, sukari ake sa musu. Waɗanda kuma ake sa kifi ko nama, gishiri ake sa musu.

ridi, sesame seeds

B: Nawa ne kuɗinsu?

G: Ai ya danganta ga irin wanda ake so. Masu sukari ba su kai tsadar masu nama ba da kifi. Masu nama da kifi, ana sai da kwaya daya sule uku. Masu sukari, ana sai da guda huɗu sule biyu.

danganta, depend

kwaya, single unit

3. Gashi.

gashi, roasting

a. Tsire da Kilishi.

Tsire, a tukuba ake gasa shi. A tsinke za a tsira, a hura wuta, a soka a tukuba. Bayan gaba ya gasu, sai a juya baya, shi ma ya gasu. Shi ke nan, an gama gashi.

tukuba, mound of ashes
tsinke, wooden skewer
soka, pierce
tsira, pierce

Ga kuma yadda ake shirya kilishi. Ku samo wuka da nama, ku faɗaɗa naman da wuka, ku shanya a kan karan gado, sannan ku samo tunkuza da ruwa, ku zuba a Kwarya da barkono da gishiri da kanin fari da citta mai yatsa. Sai ku dama a cikin Kwaryar, ku dauko tsokan nama, ku tsoma a cikin damun nan, ku kuma sake mayar da shi karan gadon, sai ya bushe. Yadda ake

shanya, spread out to dry
karan gado, bed made of
sticks
tunkuza, peanuts with oil
extracted
citta mai yatsa, ginger
root
dama, mix with water

gasawa, shi ne: a sami gawayi, a zuba a cikin murhu, a kunna wuta ciki. Bayan ta gama ci, hayaki ya kare, sai a kawo waya mai raga-raga, a dora a kan murhu, sai a kawo naman, a shimfida a kan waya, har ya gasu kamar minti talatin, sannan a juya baya.

damu, watery mixture
bushe, dry
hayaki, smoke
raga-raga, wire netting
shimfida, spread out

b. Sauran Abubuwa (Nama).

Kamar yadda kuka karanta a sama, to, duk haka ake gashi. Abubuwan da ake gasawa sun hada da:

kaza Da farko, za a yanka kazar, a fede, sa'an nan a bankare ta, a dora a kan waya a gasa. Akan barbada gishiri da yaji.

fede, remove skin
bankare, twist outwards
waya, wire
barbada, sprinkle
kayan ciki, entrails

balangu Shi balangu an fi yi da kayan ciki. In an sami kayan cikin, sai a yanyanka manya-manya, a gasa, ana yi, ana barbada gishiri. In an gama kuma a ci da yaji.

nama Shi nama kamar yadda ake balangu ake yinsa. Dukkansu ana sa musu gishiri, kuma akan ci da yaji.

ragwazo Ragwazo nama ne wanda aka yanyanka, amma da kauri kwarai, kuma aka sa masa dan Ruli-Ruli, aka gasa kamar balangu.

kauri, thickness
Ruli-Ruli, fried groundnut balls

c. Sauran Abubuwa (ban da nama).

Ba nama kawai ake gasawa ba. Har ma da abubuwa da za ku karanta a gaba.

rogo Rogo, ana gasa shi ta hanyar sa shi a cikin garwashin wuta, wato a binne shi a ciki. Bayan kamar minti goma sha biyar ko ashirin, sai a jawo shi daga wuta, a bare, a ci.

dankali Shi ma dankali kamar rogo ake gasa shi.

gyada Da farko za a sami yashi ko

tankadaddiyar kasa a zuba a kasko. Sai a dora kaskon a kan murhu. Idan yashin ya yi zafi sosai, sai a zuba gyadar. Za a rika juya gyadar a cikin yashi har sai ta yi.

tankade, winnow with sieve

gyada mai gishiri. Za a bare gyada, a sami gishiri, a zuba masa ruwa, sa'an nan a rika sa gyadar a ciki, ana jujjuyawa. Sai a shanya gyadar. In ta bushe, sai a gasa ta a yashi.

4. Suya.

Har ila yau akwai wasu abubuwa da ake soyawa. Misali:

aya Ita aya a cikin kasko ake soya ta, ba tare da kasa ba. Idan an soya, sai a dafa sikari da ruwa, a sa ayar nan a ciki. Sikarin ana jujjuyawa. Daga nan sai a shanya, ta bushe, a ci. Wani lokacin kuma, za a sa ta a sikari.

fashe Fashe gurjiya ce da ta bushe. Sai a jika gishiri, a sa gurjiyar a ciki, ana jujjuyawa, sa'an nan a shanya. Idan ta bushe, sai a soya ta kamar gyada. In ana soya ta za ta rika fashewa.

gurjiya, peanut
jika, make wet

guguru Shi guguru da masana busasshiya ake yi. Sai a sami kasko, a shafa masa dan mai kadan. To, sai a rika zuba masarar a ciki ana jujjuyawa. Akan sa masa gishiri ko sikari ta yadda ake sawa gyada ko aya.

shafa, smear

5. Gurasa.

Saturiya: Sannu da aiki.

Garba: Yauwa, sannu kadai.

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B: Me kake sayarwa?

G: Gurasa.

B: Me ce ce gurasa?

G: Ba ki san gurasa ba?

B: I, ban sani ba!

G: Kina so ki sani?

B: I, ina so.

G: To, gurasa ta kasu kashi biyu. Na farko akwai wacca ake yi da filawa. akwai kuma wacca ake yi da alkama. Wacca ake yi da filawa, ana samun garin filawa, a kwaɓa da ruwa, a kawo yis, a jika da kanwa. Sai a kawo wannan ruwan da aka jika da kanwa da yis, a zuba a kan wannan filawa da aka kwaɓa da farko. A sake kwaɓawa. A bar ta bayan awa biyu zuwa uku. Kafin lokacin, ta kumbura. Shi ke nan, ki jika toka, ki samo kara, ki karairaya, ki zuba a cikin tanderu, ki sa wuta. Bayan wutar ta cinye, sai ke dauke ruwan tokar, ki yayyafa a cikin tanderu. Ki kawo wannan filawa, ki rika gatsira, kina likawa a jikin tanderu daga ciki. In ya cika, sai ki sa faifai, ki rufe bakin tanderun. Bayan minti biyar, ki kawo koko, karami da wuka, ki buɗe tanderun, ki rika sa kokon da wuka, kina kankaro gurasar. Sai ci!

kanwa, potash

karairaya, break into pieces
tanderu, oven
yafa, sprinkle

koko, small calabash

B: To, nawa ne kudin gurasan nan?

G: Sule sule ne.

B: To, kawo guda biyu!

E. Gashi kuma.

Kamar yadda kuka karanta a baya, haka ma akwai waɗansu abubuwa da ake gasawa.

algaragis Kamar yadda ake gurasar filawa, haka ake algaragis, sai dai shi algaragis, yana da laushi, kuma

akan yi shi kambu-kambu, kuma
ana sa sikari a filawar.

alkubus Shi alkubus, da alkama ake
yinsa. Sai a sami alkama, a
xwaba da ruwan tsamiya, a yi ta
bugunta, sa'an nan a kyale ta ta
hau. In ta hau, sai a riƙa **hau, rise**

mulmulawa, ana sawa a madambaci
don a turana, daga nan sai a ci
da taushe.

dashishi Dashishi ma kamar alkubus yake.
Sai dai dan ruwa kaƙan ake sa wa
alkamar, sannan a sa a
madambaci. Ana ci da miya ko da
nono.

wasa-wasa Da wake da gishiri ake
wasa-wasa. Sai a riƙa wake, a
haɗa da ruwa kaƙan a cikin
ƙwarya. Sai a zuba gishiri.
Daga nan, sai a shanya waken, ya
bushe. Sa'an nan a sa a
madambaci. Ana ci da miya.

7. Dafuwa: Tuwon dawa.

Yadda ake dafa tuwo, za a saka tukunya a
kan murhu, kuma a sa itace a cikin murhu, a
hura wuta, sai a zuba ruwa a cikin
tukunyan. Lokacin da ruwan ya yi zafi, ya
tafasa, kamar minti arba'in, sai a debo
garin dawa, a zuba a cikin ƙwarya, a zuba
ruwa a ciki kuma, a dama da muciya, a zuba
a cikin tafasasshen ruwa, a sa muciya, a
juya. Bayan kamar minti goma sha biyar,
sai shi ma ya dafu.

In ya dafu, za a kawo gari, a zuba a
cikin rufe, a sa muciya, a riƙa tukawa, har
ya tuku sosai. Sai a bari, ya yi kamar
minti goma sha biyar, sannan a kawo mara, a
riƙa kwashewa. Shi ke nan, sai a kawo
miya.

Dafuwa: Tuwo.

tuwon gero Kamar yadda ake tuwo dawa, to,
haka ma ake na gero.

muciya, flat spoon

tuka, stir
rufe, stir while cooking
mara, piece of calabash for
dipping out tuwo

tuwon masara

Masara ma, yadda ake tuwon dawa haka ake yin tuwonta.

tuwon shinkafa

Tuwon shinkafa ya bambanta da sauran tuwaye. Shi, shinkafar kawai za a dafa kuma a tuka.

Dafuwa: Sauran Abubuwa

shinkafa Ita shinkafa, dafa ita kawai ake da ruwa, a sa gishiri, a ci da miya ko da mai.

masara Masara, dafa ta ake yi a ruwa, ba tare da an cire ganyenta ba. In ta dafu, sai a cire ganyen, a ci haka.

fura Ita fura da gero ake yinta. Da farko, sai a dafa gero. In ya dafu, sai a sa cikin turmi, a daka. In ana dakawa, za a nika zuba ruwan zafi. Kadan ya daku, sai a kwashe daga turmi, a nika mulmula furar. Ana sha da nono.

kadan = idan, when, if

mulmula, knead into balls

sakwara Da farko, sai ku dafa doya. Idan ta dafu, sai ku sa a turmi, ku daka, kuna yi, kuna zuba ruwan zafi. Idan ta daku, sai ku kwashe ku mulmule. Shi ke nan, sai ci da miya.

kunu Da farko, sai a nika gero lukwi. Sai a tankade, a dan debi garin, a zuba a kwarya, sannan a zuba dan ruwan zafi a ciki. Sai a yi ta jujjuya kwaryar don yin gaya. Idan an yi gayan, sai a zuba a cikin tafasasshen ruwa wanda yake kan wuta. In an dan jima, sai a debi ragowar garin nan, a dama da ruwan sanyi, a kuma zuba a cikin ruwan zafin. Sai a rufe tukunyar. Bayan kamar minti 15 ko 20, sai a juye ruwan afin a kwarya. Idan ya huce, sai a sa sikari, a sha.

lukwi (ideophone).
completely

8. Miya.

Idan za a yi miya, sai a tafasa mai da albasa, a sa nama a ciki. In naman ya soyu, sai a zuba markadadden tattasai, tumatiri, attaruhu, albasa, barkono, da kabewa (in taushe za a yi).

Ɓa a yi ta sa wuta, sai markaden ya soyu. Kadan ya soyu, sai a tsai da ruwa, wato a zuba ruwa daidai yadda ake so. Can, ruwan zai kone, amma kafin ya kone duka, sai a kada abin da ake so, kamar kuka, karkashi, da sauransu.

Ire-iren miya sun haɗa da miyar kuɓewa, da kuma ire-iren miya da ake yi da ganye kamar su:

miyar kuka
miyar alaiyahu
miyar karkashi
miyar shuwaka
miyar tafasa
miyar zogale
miyar turgunniya, da sauransu.

A cikin ire-iren miya akwai waɗanda suka dan bambanta da sauran da muka lissafa a sama. Su ne:

dage-dage Ita wannan miya, ba a kada mata komai, kuma ana sa mata nama sosai. Amma kamar yadda aka faɗa a sama, haka ake yinta da kuma sauran da zamu lissafa.

taushe Taushe da yakuwa ake yi. Ita ma, kamar yadda muka faɗa a sama, haka ake yi, amma ana sa mata kabewa a markadenta, wani lokaci kuma har da gyada.

farfesu Shi farfesu kamar dage-dage yake. Amma shi, ana sa masa kayan kanshi da yaji sosai.

9. Suya kuma.

Abubuwan da ake soyawa, akwai waɗanda suka haɗu da sosai. kamar su:

waina

Ita waina, ana yinta da shinkafa da nono. Da farko, sai a dafa shinkafar, a hada ta da nonan, a bar su su kwan. In an tashi da safe, sai a sa tanderu, a toya.

sinasir

Shi sinasir ana yinsa da alkama. Sai a kwaɓa alkamar da ruwa da nono. A bar wannan kullin-nya kwan. In gari-ya waye, sai a toya kamar yadda ake toya waina, sai dai a nan za a yi kullin da dan ruwa-ruwa.

kosai

A markafa tattasai da albasa, sannan a zuba a cikin markadadden wake, a kuma zuba gishiri. To, kullin Kosai ya haɗu ke nan.

fanke

Shi fanke da garin filawa da yis da sikari ake yi. Sai a dunkule, a toya.

funkaso

Funkaso kamar fanke yake, amma shi da alkama ake yi, kuma ba sikari. Ana cinsa da miya.

cincin

A sama kun karanta yadda ake yin cincin. Kamar yadda kuka gari, ya yi kama da fanke wajen yi. Sai dai shi cincin, akan sa wani abu kamar nama ko kifi a tsakiya, kuma ana sa kwai da madara wajen hada shi.

bakilawa

Bakilawa, da ridi da kwai da garin filawa da yis da sikari ake yi. Da farko sai a kwaɓa filawar da ruwa sosai, sai a zuba ridin da kwai da yis da sikari. Sai a bari ya hau. In ya hau, sai a yi fadi da shi, a toya. fadi, width

dubilan

Shi dubilan, da kwai da filawa da sikari ake yi. Idan an kwaɓa filawar da sauran kayan, sai a fadafa shi, ya zama mara kauri. Daga nan sai a kulla a toya.

Akan shafa masa dafaffen sikari.

alkaki

Alkama za a barza a kwaɓa da ruwa kaɗan, a kuma zuba dan nono. A bari ta hau. Idan ta hau, sai a nika murzawa ana kullawa, sannan a toya. Ana shafa zuma ko dafaffen sikari a bayan.

takalmi

Takalmi, da alkama da sikari ake yinsa. Za a sami alkamar da aka nika, a kwaɓa da ɗan ruwa, a yi faɗi da ita, sannan a kyale ta, ta sha iska. Sai a toya ta, kuma a shafa sikari a bayan.

GRAMMAR

1. (Kamar) yadda ..., haka ma ..., just as ..., so ...

Kamar yadda ake soya nama, haka ma ake soya kifi
Just as meat is fried, so is fish

2. Participles.

tafasa, boil
dafa, cook
markafa, grind with water
tankade, winnow

tafasasshe, boiled
dafaffe, cooked
markadafde, ground with water
tankadafde, winnowed

3. wa in a relative clause.

Note the difference in meaning in the following two sentences, depending on whether the relative clause contains wa:

Akwai wanda ake sa sukari

Akwai wanda ake sa wa sukari

In the first sentence, it is understood that sugar is used in the process of making the product, while in the second, it is understood that sugar is added after the product has been made.

VOCABULARY

1. soya and toya.

Both terms mean 'to fry', but technically soya means to fry in oil and toya means to deep-fry in oil. For example, suya typically applies to nama, kifi, dankali, doya, ..., and tuya typically applies to kosai, waina, fanke,

2. Words for describing position.

sama, on top
 kasa, on the bottom
 gefe, on the side
 gaba, in front
 baya, behind
 karkashi, beneath
 tsakiya, in the middle
 dama, on the right
 hagu, on the left

A sama na ajiye agogo

Duba a kasa

Ya zauna a gefe.

A gaba yake, ba baya ba

Kudin a karkashi yake, ba a sama ba

In zaki tafi kasuwa, ki bi ta dama, ba ta hagu ba

3. a kan

Note that a kan may be either used or not used in specifying the price for which something is bought or sold.

Ana sai da kwaya daya (a kan) sule 3

Na saye shi (a kan) sule 5

Similarly, a kan may be left out in:

Na mayar da shi (a kan) karan gadon

4. bare vs. fere.

Barewa is removal of the skin or peel from an object whose skin or

peel is easy to remove without damaging the item. **Ferewa** is used for cases where part of the item has to be removed along with the skin. Examples:

bare
ayaba
nake
lemo
gyafa
dafaffen dankali

5. Irregular verb **diba**.

This verb has the form **diba** when it is not followed by a direct object and **dibam** before an indirect object pronoun. The verbal noun is **diba** (masc.). Otherwise, the root is **deb-**:

Na **debi** ruwa

Na **debe** su

Na **debo** ruwa

LESSON 13

AIKIN RINI

Bala: Sannunku da aiki.

Damba: Yauwa, sannu kadai.

B: Aikin me ake a nan?

D: Muna aikin rini.

B: Wadancan, su ne ramukan rini?

D: I, su ne. Kuma muna kiransu tukwanen baba, ko kuma karofi.

B: Daga ina ake samun baban?

D: Da, muna amfani da baba na gargajiya. Amma yanzu tana da wahalar samu. Saboda haka, muna amfani da baba irin na Turawa, na cikin gwangwani.

B: Da me kuke hada baban?

D: Wannan tambayar, ka tambayi makwabcina. Zai fi ba ka cikakken bayani.

B: To, madalla. Yaya kuke rina zane?

D: To, wannan ya danganta da irin yadda ake bukatarsa. Wani lokaci akan tura shi gaba dayansa. Wani lokaci kuma, akan yi masa 'yan zane-zane masu kawatarwa.

B: Yaya kuke yin zane-zane din?

D: Muna yin zane-zane ta hanyar daddaure kananan duwatsu. Ta haka, su zane-zanen za su fito sarai. Wato, ba za su sami shafuwa ba lokacin da aka tsoma tufafin cikin tukunyar baba.

B: Kukan bar zanen ya dade a cikin baban?

D: A'a. Da an tsoma a ciki, shi ke nan. Sai a mammatso da hannu don a tabbatar ko'ina ya samu. Shi ke nan, sai a

rini, dyeing

rami, pl. ramuka, hole

tukunya, pl. tukwane, pot
baba, indigo
karofi, dye pits

na gargajiya, traditional

gwangwani, tin can

hada, mix, combine

makwabci, neighbor
cika, fill
bayani, explanation
rina, dye

danganta, depend
tura, dye

kawata, make good-looking
masu kawatarwa,
interesting
zane-zane, designs
daura, tie, fasten
kanana (pl.), small
dutse, pl. duwatsu, stone
shafa, affect
tsoma, dip
tufafi, garments

da = da zarar, as soon as
matsa, squeeze
tabbatar, make sure

fitar.

B: Ana tsomawa sau daya kurum?

D: Ai ana /iya tattsomawa har sai ya yi baki
'silik, yadda ake bukata.

silik (ideophone), extremely

B: Daga nan, fa? Kukan kwance duwatsun?

kwance, untie

D: A'a. Akan bari sai ya bushe tukuna.
Kuma in turi za a yi, sai a kai wa
barorin marina, su buga.

turi, verbal noun of tura
bara, pl. barori, servant

GRAMMAR

1. Repetition of specifier in consecutive clauses.

The sequences wani ... wani ..., wata ... wata, etc., are used to express the meaning 'some ... and another ...'. E.g.:

Wani lokaci akan tura shi gaba dayansa. Wani lokaci kuma, akan yi masa 'yan zane-zane.

On some occasions it is all dyed one color. On others, it receives little patterns

Na ba wani riga. Wani kuma, na ba shi hula

I gave someone a gown, and I gave someone else a hat

2. da plus Non-relative Completive = da zarar, as soon as.

Da an tsoma a ciki, sai a mammatsa da hannu

As soon as it has been dipped inside, it is wrung with the hands

VOCABULARY

1. fi means not only 'exceed' but also 'excel':

Makwabcina zai fi ba ka cikakken bayani

My neighbor will be better able to give you a full explanation

Na fi iya lissafi yanzu

I can count better now

2. samu refers not only to obtaining concrete objects but also abstract ones:

Ba za su sami shafuwa ba ... They won't be affected ...

Ta sami lafiya She regained her health

Ya sami nasara He won a victory

Ban sami zuwa ba I didn't have the chance to go }

LESSON 14

KIRA

Bashir: Barka da aiki.

Mamman: Barka kadai.

B: Kai! Wannan wuri, akwai zafi!

M: I, dole ne ya yi zafi mana. Ba ka ganin, da wuta muke aiki?

B: Yaya kuke yi har wannan wuta ta ruru?

ruru, spread

M: Muna hura ta da zuga-zugi har ta ruru.

hura, fan
zuga-zugi, bellows

B: Na ji an ce kuna sarrafa Rarfe yadda kuke so. Yaya kuke yi?

sarrafa, shape

M: I, ba shakka. Yadda muke yi, shi ne za mu sa Rarfe a wuta, mu yi ta hurawa, har sai ya yi ja zur. Sai mu yi amfani da hantsaki, mu dauko Rarfen daga wuta, kuma mu dona shi a kan uwar makera, mu yi ta bugawa da guduma har ya yi yadda muke so.

zur (intensifier)
hantsaki, forceps
uwar makera, anvil
guduma, sledge hammer

B: Idan Rarfe ya yi sanyi lokacin da ake bugawa, fa?

M: Sai mu koma da shi, wuta, in ya yi ja, sai mu fitar da shi, mu ci gaba da bugawa.

B: Ta wannan hanya ne kuke yin duk abubuwa?

M: I, kwarai kuwa.

B: To, kamar me dame kuke Rerawa?

M: Muna Rera abubuwa da dama, musamman makamai da kayan aikin gona. Makamai kamar su kibiya da mashi da wuka; kayan aikin gona kamar su garma, da fartanya, da lauje.

makami, weapon
kibiya, arrow
mashi, spear
garma, large hoe
fartanya, small hoe
lauje, sickle

B: Na ji an ce makera suke Rera kayan ado kamar su zobe da dan kunne, amma ban ji ka ambace su ba.

ambata, mention

m. I. ni maƙerin baƙi ne, ba maƙerin faɓe
ba. Domin kuwa maƙerin fari shi yake
ƙera waɗancan kayan adon da ka ambata.

kayan ado, jewelry

GRAMMAR

1. Clefting of prepositional phrases and adverbs.

Cleft Phrases

Da wuta muke aiki
 Da kuɗi ake sha'ani.
 Da su aka zo
 Da sauri muka tafi gidan
 A hankali muka yi wannan aikin
 A ɓoye muka yi shi
 Sannu-sannu akan yi wannan aikin

Non-Cleft Phrases

Muna aiki da wuta
 Ana sha'ani da kuɗi
 An zo da su
 Mun tafi gidan da sauri
 Mun yi wannan aikin a hankali
 Mun yi shi a ɓoye
 Akan yi wannan aikin sannu-sannu

2. Preposed adverbial clause.

Yadda muke yi, shi ne za mu sa karfe a wuta ...
 The way we do it is to put metal in the fire ...

Note that the future za mu sa could be replaced by the subjunctive mu sa with no difference in meaning.

A few more examples of preposed adverbial clauses:

Yadda muka sadu, shi ne mun gamu a gidan Sarki
 Inda na gan ta, shi ne a wurin da muka yi wasa

VOCABULARY

1. Verbs of motion with da.

A verb of motion (e.g. koma, tafi) followed by da often takes on a causative meaning. E.g.:

Mu koma da shi wuta
Let's put it back into the fire

Zan zo da su Kano
I'll bring them to Kano

Sun tafi da ita Zaria
They took her to Zaria

2. ji.

ji can be followed by a full sentence with or without a direct object immediately before the sentence, sometimes with a difference in meaning:

Ban ji ka ambace su ba
I didn't hear you mention them

Ban ji ka ka ambace su ba
I didn't hear you when you mentioned them

Na ji kana magana
Na ji ka kana magana
I heard you speaking

LESSON 15

NOMA

Hausawa sun jima suna yin noma. Kuma ba wanda zai ce ga lokacin da suka fara yin noman, kamar yadda aka sani cewa ba a san lokacin da aka fara yin noma ba a wannan duniya tamu. Saboda haka ne ma Hausawa sukan yi wa noma kirari kamar haka: "Noma tsohon ciniki, kowa ya zo duniya, kai ya tarar."

Noma yana da amfani matuka ga jama'ar Hausawa. Domin daga shi ne suke samun abincin da suke ci, da kuma kudin da suke kashewa wajen sayen kayan bukatu da biyan haraji da dai sauransu.

bukata, pl bukatu, needs,
haraji, poll tax

Watakila wani zai so ya san yadda ake yin wannan sana'a, da kuma irin kayan abinci da na marmari da ake samu daga gona. Haka ma ta yiwu ya bukaci ya san irin kayayyakin noma da ake amfani da su wajen noman.

marmari, desire
bukata, need

1. GYARA FILI.

To, da farko dai, idan wuri daji ne, mutum zai fara sassare itatuwan da ke wannan wuri. Sannan sai ya ci gaba da kaftun filin daga baya kuma, ya baje kasar. Amma idan da ma wajen gona ce, to, abin da zai yi kawai sai ya sassare ko cizcizge tushiyoyin amfanin gonar na bara. Watau dai ya sami wani masassabi ya sassabe gonar.

sassare, cut down

kaftu, diggin ground for
planting
baje, level
cizcizge, pull out
tushiya, corn roots left in
ground after reaping
masassabi, axe-like

harvesting tool
sassabe, clear land
jarife, making a new ridge
from the sides of two former
ones
taki, manure
binne, sowing

Wannan ana yi ne fa tun kafin ruwa ya sauka. Wasu manoman kan yi jarife kafin a fara noma. Haka kuma akan zuba taki irin na gargajiya a gonar, a baje shi a wannan lokaci da ake yin jarife. Wannan ya zama kamar abinci ne ga wannan kasa ta gonar. Wasu manoman kuma, a sannan suke yin binner natsi.

2. SHUKA

To, bayan an yi wannan aiki, sai a jira zuwan ruwa. Lokacin da ruwan fari ya sauka, sai manomi ya dauki sunguminsa da irin da zai shuka, ya tafi gonarsa, ya shuka.

Ke nan. Idan kuwa gero ne, akan karyi wasu kawunan lokacin da ake yin girbi, a yi tumu da su.

To, wannan shi ne irin noman da ake yi wa kamar su dawa da gero da maiwa. Ita kuma masara, kanta ake karyewa, a bar karanta a tsaye. Shinkafa da alkama kuwa, yankarsu ake yi, kamar yadda ake yankan shuci. Rifi kuwa, ba a yi masa noma ko huda. Shi dai cirarsa ake yi.

3. CIN AMFANIN GONA.

To, bayan an gama girbi ne, an yi yanka, an kai hatsi rumbu, an ajiye, sai a saurari zuwan kaka. Da cewa kaka ta zo, to sanna za a dinga fito da hatsin nan daga rumbu, ana sussuke shi, ana kaiwa kasuwa don sayarwa. Sai dai a tuna da cewa ba duk hatsin rumbun nan ake sayarwa ba.

A iya wanda za a sayar don sayen wasu kayan bukatu, ake fitarwa saurari, kuma sai a dinga amfani da shi wajen abinci, har wata daminar ta sauka. Irin kayan bukatun da suke saye kuwa, sun hada da gishiri da kananzir da sabulu da kayan noman, kamar su fatanya, sangwami, gatari, garma, da lauje.

Haka kuma sukan dinka sababbin tufafi. Don wasu ma sukan yi sabon aure idan kaka ta yi kyau. To, ita kaka takan zo ne kafin hunturu, wani lokacin kuma sukan zo lokaci guda.

sungumi, long-handled hoe
iri, seed

burning or fodder
kona, burn
toka, ash
tumu, first roasted ripe
heads of bulrush millet
maiwa, type of millet
masara, corn
karya, break
shinkafa, rice
alkama, wheat
shuci, dry grass for
thatching
rifi, sesame seed

hatsi, grain such as gero
or dawa
kaka, harvest season
sussuka, thresh

iya, limit

gishiri, salt
kananzir, kerosene
sabulu, soap
gatari, axe
lauje, small sickle

hunturu, harmattan

GRAMMAR

1. tun kafin, even before.

Ana yi ne tun kafin ruwa ya sauka
They do it even before the rains begin

An yi shi ne tun kafin ruwa ya sauka
They did it even before the rain began

Za a yi shi ne tun kafin ruwa ya sauka
They will do it even before the rain begins

2. da cewa, as soon as

Da cewa wannan shuka ta tsiro, to sai manomi ya dauki fatanyarsa

3. har sai + perfective = har, until

Za a bar shukar haka, har sai ta fara kwari

Mukan sa karfe a wuta, har sai ya yi ja zur

VOCABULARY

1. karya (Grade 2), break a piece off something else.

Compare this to the meaning of karya (Grade 1), break:

Akan karya wasu kawunan gero

The heads are removed from the millet stalks

Akan karya karan gero

The millet stalk is broken (in two)

2. Verbs of bringing.

Along with the verbs kái and kawo, which directly translate English 'take' and 'bring', Hausa has other means of expressing these same concepts. These involve the use of a verb of motion, such as tafi, zo, fita, fito, followed by a verb phrase. E.g.:

Za a dinga fito da hatsin nan.

They will continue bringing out this grain

Za mu tafi da ke kasuwa

We'll take you to the market

Mun zo da shi jiya

We brought him yesterday

(Alternatively, I came with him yesterday.

Ina so in fita da wannan littafi

I want to take this book out with me

LESSON 16

AIKIN KAFINTA

Bature: Salamu alaikum, kafinta! Barka da aiki.

Kafinta: Alaikum salamu. Barka kadai.

B: Na kawo maka wani ɗan aiki ne, kuma da hanzari nake bukatarsa. Ban sani ba ko kana da damar yi?

hanzari, hurriedness

K: Babu shakka, akwai ni da ayyuka da dama. Kamar yadda kake gani yanzu, ina fama da wata kujera. Amma duk da haka, ka gaya mani bukatarka. In mai yiwuwa ne, ai sai in yi.

shakka, doubt
aiki, pl. ayyuka, work
dama, chance
fama, heavy involvement

B: To, matata ce tun-tuni take damuna in saya mata wata 'yar Karamar kujera wadda za ta rinka zama a kai, yayin da take ayyukan gida.

K: Ayyo! In dai irin wannan kake so, zan shawarce ka da ka tafi kasuwar kurmi. A can za ka sami irin wannan kujerar da masassaka ke yi musamman don amfanin mata.

masassaki, wood carver

B: Ai daga can kasuwar nake. Da akwai irin waɗannan kujerun a can. Amma kasa saye na yi.

K: Me ya hana ka sayowa?

B: Tsada mana! Ai yanzu, na fahimci irin wannan kujerar, tsada take yi.

K: I, ba mamaki. Ka san shi irin wannan kujerar tana da wuyan yi kwarai da gaske. Masassaka na yin abubuwa kamar kujera, ko kuben wuka, ko rotar garma, ko kwarin kibau, ko turmi, ko taɓarya, ko akushi, da dai sauransu. Amma hanyar da suke bi, dabam/take da yadda mu kafintoci ke yi. Mafi yawancin kayan aikin da muke amfani da su sun sha

kube, knife handle
kota, hoe handle
garma, large hoe
kwari, sheath
kibiya, pl. kibau,
arrow

bambam kwarai da gaske.

B: Wace hanya masassaka suke bi, su-yi wani abu kamar kujera mata?

K: Misali, mu kafintoci, in muna bukatar yin wani abu kamar kabad, sai kurum mu tafi kasuwa, mu sayo katako da kusoshi daidai, gwargwado yadda muka Riyasta cewa zai isa yin wannan kabad din. Sai kuma mu sayo fomeka da folish da gilashe, da aralda da dai sauran abubuwan da muke jin za mu bukata don hadda wannan kabad. A nan wajen sana'armu kuma, muna da abubuwanamfani na yau da kullum kamar su saya, zarto, cizal, samfefa, tef, da dai sauran kayayyaki, wadanda da su ne za mu yi amfani wajen yanka katakon yadda muke so, mu harhadda da kusa, mu goggoge ya yi sumul, mu sa gilashi, kuma mu manna fomeka yadda dole ya ba da sha'awa.

Su masassaka kuwa, da kansu za su tafi daji su sami bishiyar da ta fi dacewa da irin abin da suke bukata. Saboda sun san yanayin itatuwa kwarai da gaske. Sun san wacce za ta yi kyau da akushi ko turmi da dai sauransu. In suka sami bishiyar da suke so, sai su sa gatari, su sare ta. Sai su yi mata gunduwa-gunduwa daidai, iyakacin irin abubuwan da suke son yi da kuma girmansu. In kwale-kwale za a yi da bishiyar, to, ba sai an yanyanka ta ba.

Daga nan, sai ya yi amfani da masassabi ko kurada, ya fara gyaggyara gundumar iccen yadda kamannun abin da yake son yi zai fara bayyana. Daga nan kuma, sai ya yi amfani da gizago, ya fara ainihin sassaka. Yana yi, yana lura da irin sigar da ke fitowa, a hankali har abin da yak so ya fito sosai.

Daga nan, sai ya yi amfani da wani ganye da ake kira "kausa" (watau wani irin ganye ne mai kaushin gaske), ya goge jikin abin da ya sassaka, har sai ya yi sumul-sumul yadda mai saye zai ji sha'awa. Sa'annan ya dauko, ya kawo garin, ya sayar.

turmi, mortar
tabariya, pestle
akushi, wooden container
bambam, difference

kabad, cupboard
katako, boards
kusa, nail
Riyasta, figure out
fomeka, formica
folish, polish
gilashi, glass
aralda, kind of gum

saya, saw
zarto, file, saw
cizal, chisel
samfefa, sandpaper
tef, tape
hadda, connect
goge, rub
sumul, smooth
manna, stick onto

yanayi, nature, various
types

gatari, axe
gunduwa, log
iyakaci, limit, boundary
kwale, canoe

masassabi, small,
axe-like tool
kurada, chopping axe
icce, wood
kamannu, likeness; shape
gizago, adze
siga, shape

kausa, plant with brittle
leaves, used as sandpaper
kaushi, roughness

To, ka ji bambancin mu kafintoci da masassaka ke nan. Yawancin abubuwan da suke yi, da kafin tuwo suke; babu kayan aiki da yawa. Namu kuwa, ga kayayyakin aiki nan iri-iri, sai wanda ka zaɓa.

B: To, na gode kwarai da wannan bayani. Yaya maganar kujerar?

K: Ga wannan 'yar karamar kujerar, na hada maka. Dab da zuwanka, na fara hada ta. Ga shi har na gama. Da masassaki ne, da wataƙila ko bishiyar ba ta gama sarewa ba!

B: Kai, na gode!

GRAMMAR

1. **yayin da = lokacin da. E.g.:**

Takan zauna a kan kujera yayin da take ayyukan gida
Jama'a da yawa sun zo Kano yayin da aka nafa sarki
Za mu zo Kano yayin da za a yi bikin

2. **Inversion.**

Note that

Kasa saye na yi

is an inverted form of

Na kasa saye

In general, to emphasize a verb phrase, one may substitute the corresponding verbal noun (in the example above, the verbal noun is not different from the verb), place the verbal noun and its object (if any) at the beginning of the sentence, and insert **yi** in the position of the former verb.

3: ma

+ monosyllabic verb.

For monosyllabic verbs, the normal agentive form (masoyi, mashayi, etc.) has a short counterpart (maso, masha, etc.); in many cases, the short form is more frequent. E.g.:

Mafi yawancin kayanmu sun sha bambam

The majority of our tools are different

Gidansa yana arewa maso yamma

His house is to the northwest

Ai mutum ne maci amana

He is a betrayer of trust

VOCABULARY

1. akwai

Some sentences expressing "to have" can be paraphrased with **akwai**.
E.g.:

Akwai ni da ayyuka = Ina da ayyuka

Akwai su da kuɗi = Suna da kuɗi

2. "possible".

mai yiwuwa ne = yana yiwuwa, it is possible

3. fama, heavy involvement

Muna fama da wannan aikin

i.e. We are intensely occupied with this task, so much so that we don't have time for anything else

Ina fama da mutumin nan

This man is a real headache to me

Tana fama da ciwon ciki

She's suffering badly from a stomach ache

LESSON 17

FARAUTA

Wani ɗan birni ya sadu da wani mafarauci a kasuwa, da kan kura ya rataya a nan layin 'yan magani. Io, sai abin ya ba shi mamaki, ganin irin shigar da mutumin ya yi. Don haka, sai ya shiga yi wa mafaraucin nan tambayoyi kamar haka:

mafarauci, hunter
kura, hyena
rataya, hang
magani, charm

Dan birni: Malam, banka da warhaka.

Mafarauci: Barka ka dai.

D: Don Allah, kai kuwa, yaya ka sami wannan kan kura?

M: Ai, a wajen farauta na kama kura, na yanke kanta.

D: Kai kuma, wane irin karfi Allah ya ba ka haka, da har ka iya kama kura?

M: Ai, a wannan, babu karfi, sai dai asiri.

asiri, charm for protection

D: Ko za ka yi min bayanin irin wannan shirin, da kuma ita kanta farautar?

M: Kwarai! Yanzu kuwa!

D: To, bisimilla.

M: To, da farko dai, sai mutum ya shirya, watau ya ci maganin karfe da na sanda da kau-da-bara da na layar zana, da dai sauransu--kafin ma ya ce zai shiga yin farauta.

karfe, iron
sanda, stick
kau-da-bara, charm against
being wounded
layar zana, charm which, when
squeezed, makes one
invincible

D: To, mutum, shi kadai yake zuwa farautar?

M: Wasu, su kadai suke yin farautarsu. Amma a kasarmu, mukan haɗu ne, mu yi kungiya, mu fita daji bayan kowa ya yi shirinsa, ya ɗaura su ɗamaru da guraye da layu da kambuna da dai sauran kayan asiri iri-iri.

kungiya, group
ɗamara, pl. ɗamaru,
tubular belt
guru, pl. gurayae,
tubular belt

D: To, wadanne irin makamai kuke tafiya da su?

kambu, charm worn on forearm
makami, pl. makamai,

M: Mukan dauki kamar su takubba da wuƙaƙe da gorori da barandamai da masu da kwari da baka da dai sauran makamai.

takobi, pl. takubba, sword
wuka, pl. wuƙaƙe, knife
gora, bamboo stick
barandami, hatchet
mashi, pl. masu, spear
kwari, quiver
baka, bow

YADDA AKE YIN FARAUTA

D: To, ka manta, ba ka gaya mini yadda ake yin farautar ba.

M: Ai, yanzu ko, zan gaya maka. To, idan an shiga dajin nan, akan haɗu da wasu 'yan farautar na wasu garuruwan, to, kowa na da karnukansa. Yayin da aka tashi wata dabba, to, kowa zai cuna karnukansa ne don su kama dabbar.]

cuna, egg on

D: Kamar wadanne irin dabbobi?

M: Kamar su dila ko gada ko zomo ko tunku ko yanyawa da dai sauransu.

dila, jackal
gada, crested duiker
zomo, hare
tunku, mongoose
yanyawa, fennec

D: To, idan kare ya kama dabbar, yaya ake yi?

M: To, yayin da karen mutum ya kama dabbar nan, to, sai ya je, ya kifu a kanta. To, sauran mafarauta fa, idan sun zo, ba dabbar za su hara ba. Shi wannan mafaraucin, za su yi ta sara da suka da duka.

kifa, lay on something
hara, raid
sara, strike with iron

D: Domin me?

M: Domin su ga ko mutum ya shiryu ko bai shiryu ba. Idan mutum ya ci tauri sosai, to, sai su gaji da yi masa lugude. Amma ba abin da zai same shi. Idan kuwa bai shiryu ba sosai, sai ma a kashe shi a nan. A irin haka ne faɗa yake kaurewa a tsakanin mafarautan, a zubar da jini.

tauri, invulnerability to
metal weapons
lugude, hit in rotation

kaure, become serious

D: To, yaya ka kama wannan kurar?

M: Ai, harbinta na yi. Saboda ita kura, karnuka ba sa binta, sai ta kashe su.

D: To, ita farauta, kuma yinta ne domin me?

M: Wasu suna yinta ne don sana'a. Amma sau da yawa, a wannan zamani, an fi yinta domin nishadi.

nishadi, fun

D: To, a wane lokaci ake yinta?

M: Mu, muna yinta ne lokacin da kaka ta zo. Idan bazara ta zo, sai shirye-shiryen noma.

kaka, harvest time
bazara, hot season
preceding rainy season

D: Kai! Amma fa, na ji daɗin wannan bayani da ka yi mini. Domin a da, ni ban san yadda ake yin farauta ba. Na gode!

M: Madalla.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

GRAMMAR

1. shiga can be used as an auxiliary verb, with the approximate meaning of fara, begin:

Sai ya shiga yi masa tambayoyi
Sai suka shiga aiki
Da zuwansa, sai suka shiga magana

2. Emphatic reflexive.

The emphatic reflexive can appear either before or after the noun it modifies. E.g.:

Ita kanta farautar, tana da wuya
Farautar ita kanta, tana da wuya

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LESSON 18

SAKA

Audu mai gwado ya kai wa wani Balarabe tallan gwado da wani luru. To, gwadon nan ya saku, kamar inji ne ya yi shi. Sai Balaraben, abin da ya ba shi sha'awa da kuma mamaki, har shi ne ya yi wa Audu wasu tambayoyi a kan saƙar gargajiya.

gwado, woven white cloth with stripes
talla, exposing wares for sale
luru, fine woven cloth with black and white stripes
inji, machine
gargajiya, tradition

AUDU DA BALARABE

Audu: Gafanta Malam, ga gwado da luru masu kyau. Ko za ka saya?

Balarabe: To, na gani.

Balarabe ya karɓa, yana duba layi-layin zaren da aka ratsa.

layi, line, stripe
ratsa, put
something in between
kyawu = kyau

A: Bari, na buɗe ma shi, ka ga girmansa da kuma kyawun saƙar.

B: Kai! Lallai wannan yana da kyau. A wace masaka aka yi shi? Amma fa, wannan inji, ba dama!

masaki, weaving place
ba dama, it's wonderful

A: Ai, wannan ba inji ne ya saƙa, shi ba. Mutum ne kamarka ya yi shi!

B: Kai! Amma fa, wannan abin mamaki ne. Yaya ake yin irin wannan saƙa? Ana koyo ne a makaranta?

A: A'a, ko kaɗan! Ai, na gaya maka, wannan tsohuwar sana'a ce, don tun kafin Turawa su zo ake yinta. Domin lokacin da suka zo, sun ga ire-iren kayan da ake saƙawa. Har ma suka dinga saye, suna aikawa can Ingila, don a ga samfur iri-iri.

sana'a, occupation

samfur, sample

B: To, idan mutum zai yi saƙa, da me da me zai nema?

A: Kafin dai da fara saka, dole ne a nemi zare ko abawa da allera, a yi wadarin zaren. Sannan, sai a nemi kayan saka.

abawa, coarse thread
allera, heddle
wadari, arranging
thread for weaving

B: Akwai bambanci tsakanin sakan maza da ta mata?

A: Kwari kuwa! Domin kuwa, ita dai, ta maza, ita ce ake sakan fari da saki. Ita kuwa, ta mata, ta gwado ce kawai. Bayan haka kuma, ita ta mata, kayanta abu yawa. Allera ce da akwasa da dan-jifa da kuma ginshikan itace guda biyu. Kuma, ba sa aiki da mataki. Sannan, abin da suka saka ya fi na maza fadi.

fari, strip of natural
white cloth
saki, cotton material of
black and blue strands
woven into tiny check
pattern

SAKAN GWADO

B: To, yaya mata ke yin sakan gwado?

A: To, kamar yadda na fada da fari, sukan kafa dirkokin nan masa gwafa guda biyu. Sannan su daura wani itace a jikin dirkokin daga kasa, sai kuma daura wani daga sama a kan gwafofin nan. Bayan haka, sai su yi zubin zare ko abawa kamar kamu biyu a jikin itatuwan nan da aka daura a jikin dirkokin nan guda biyu.

dirka, forked stick

Da ma, an riga an nafa zare a jikin dan-jifa, wanda shi ne za a dinga yin jifa da shi. To, idan aka daura allera, sai a dinga yin amfani da akwasar, ana goga ta a jikin zubin zaren, har allera ta buɗe, a jefa dan jifan da aka nafa zaren a jikinsa.

zubi, arranging warp for
weaving

Daga nan ne, sai a zura akwasa, a buga. Sannan sai a komo da jifa, a sake bugawa. Haka za a yi ta yi, har sai ya rage kamar inci shida. Sannan sai a yanke, a yi masa cin kai, a kai kasuwa.

nafa, wind

goga, rub

buga, beat

cin kai, hemming

B: To, madalla. Wannan zaren mai launi fa?

launi, color

A: Ai, shi wannan bakin zaren da kake gani, marina ne suka rina shi. Wannan jan kuwa, tura shi aka yi da garura, ko kuma in ce da karan dafi. Rawayar kuwa, ai, an tura shi ne da zabibi.

tura, dye
garura, green or magenta
dye crystals

B: Kai! Amma fa, Hausawa suna da hikima irin tasu! Na yi farin ciki da wannan bayani. To, yaya? Nawa zan biya wannan gwadon? Don ina so in tafi da shi kasarmu.

karan dafi, substance used for dyeing
rawaya, root for yellow dye
zabibi, yellow dye from rawaya
hikima, wisdom

A: Naira goma ne kawai za ka biya. Babu tsada.

B: Ah! Wannan na saya. Ko da ya fi haka ma, sai na bayar.

A: To, madalla, na gode. Sai an jima.

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GRAMMAR

1. Reduplicated plurals in -e.

The roots of many nouns and verbs are used in forming a reduplicative plural with the general meaning 'different types of'. E.g.:

iri	ire-ire	rubuta	rubuce-rubuce
rawa	raye-raye	karanta	karance-karance
waka	wake-wake	bincika	bincike-bincike
tsalle	tsalle-tsalle		
zagi	zage-zage		
busa	bushe-bushe		
kafa	kade-kade		
shirya	shirye-shirye		
raba	rabe-rabe		

2. *riga* is used in the perfective to mean 'to have already done'. It is always followed by a perfective clause.

Da ma, an riga an nafa zare a cikin ɗan jifa
The thread has already been wrapped around ɗan jifa

VOCABULARY

Implements for weaving:

matsefi, comb on loom
kunkuru, structure on which cotton thread rests
kwarkwaro, bobbin
koshiya, shuttle
alli, chalk
san tariya, spindle for collecting spun thread from
small spools to big ones
gwafa, forked stick
hanji, nipple
mari, pair of pegs used in wafari
gwauro, isolated peg used when preparing thread for
weaving
takala, stick on which material to be woven is wound
kwarya, width of cloth
iyiya, four lengths of thread for weaving
akwasa, pointed rod used in weaving

LESSON 19

JIMA

Musa dalibi ne a jami'a, kuma yana 'yan rubuce-rubuce a kan sana'o'in Hausawa. To ya kasance bai san yadda ake yin jima ba. Ga shi kuma, an ce dole ne ya yi cikakken bayani a kanta. To, sai ya tuntuɓi wani abokin sa da yake a unguwar majema. Shi kuma sai ya tura shi ga sarkin majema da ake kira Sha'aibu, don ya yi masa cikakken bayanin yadda ake yin jima.

jima, tanning

jami'a, university

tuntuɓa, ask
majema, tannery

MUSA DA SARKIN MAJEMA

Musa: Sarkin majema, barka da aiki!

Sha'aibu: Barka kadai.

M: Don Allah, ina so ka yi min bayanin yadda kuke wannan sana'a taku ta jima.

S: Haka fa. "Jima romon jaba, ga kitse, ga wari."

romo, broth
jaba, shrew mouse
kitse, suet
wari, bad smell
kirari, epithet

M: A'a? Yaya ka yi mata wannan kirari haka?

S: Ai, haka Hausawa suke fada, domin kuwa sana'a ce da ake samun amfani, amma fa sai mutum ya daure.

daure, endure

M: Wace irin dauriya mutum zai yi?

dauriya, endurance

S: Da farko dai, kai da kanka ka san ba za ka iya zama a nan ba, saboda foyi. Na biyu kuma, ka ga ba za mu iya amfani da hannunmu ba idan muna so mu ci abinci mai zafi.

foyi, stench

M: Saboda me?

S: Saboda idan muka ci abincin da hannu, faratanmu sai su fita daga yatsunmu, ko kuwa fatar hannunmu ta sale. Wannan kuwa, don muna sa hannunmu a cikin ruwan

farce, pl. farata,
fingernail, toenail
yatsa, pl. yatsu,

ruɓin fatar ne, mu tsamo fatar don mu jeme ta.

Wannan ruwa yana da Rarfi Kwarai. Kamar yadda ka san ruwan batir yana yi wa tufa, to haka yake yi wa hannu in an sa shi a abu mai zafi.

M: To, yaya ake haɗa irin wannan ruwan ruɓi?

S: Yadda ake haɗa shi, shi ne sai a sami ruwa, a zuba a cikin kwatanniya. Sannan, sai a zuba toka da garin bagaruwa da ungurnu da kaikayi ko daddori da kuma wasu 'yan itatuwa. To, za a bar su a cikin ruwan nan, har sai sun yi 'yan kwanaki.

M: To, yaya ake yi da ruwan?

S: Ai, fatar nan da ake so a jeme, ake sakawa a ciki, har sai ta tsumu.

M: To, idan ta tsumu, yaya ake yi mata?

S: Ai, idan ta tsumu, to, sai a fito da ita, a dora ta a kan wani itace, ko kuwa a kan dutse. A kankare gashin nan da wata wuka mai Rota biyu da ake kira kartaji.

M: To, bayan an kankare gashin, yaya kuma ake yi da fatar?

S: Ai, sai kawai a wanke ta, a shanye ta, ta bushe. Bayan ta bushe ne, to, sai a buga ta, ko a murza ta da hannu domin ta yi laushi.

IRE-IREN FATU

M: To, na ga wasu fatun suna da launuka. Su kuma, yaya ake yin aikinsu?

S: To, ai ka ga farar nan. Ita, ba abin da ake yi mata bayan an buga ta. Amma kuwa, ja ko baka ko rawaya, su tura su ake yi. Ita dai rawaya, ana tura ta ne da gangamau. Ja kuwa, ana tura ta da gangana ko karan dafi. Ita baka, ana tura ta ne, ko kuwa a shafa mata

finger

sale, peel, become abraded
ruɓi, putrefication
tsama, pick out
batir, battery
tufa, cloth

kwatanniya, earthenware basin
toka, ash
bagaruwa, Egyptian mimosa
ungurnu, type of potash
kaikayi, chaff
daddori, creeper used in
tannery

tsuma, soak

kankare, scrape
Rota, handle
kartaji, tool for scraping
hair from hide

shanya, dry in sun

murza, rub between hands
laushi, softness

gangamau, turmeric

shafa, rub

kwalo.

kwalo, black leather dye

M: Paka fa! To, idan majemi ya yi wannan
aun ka fafa, to, sai kuma me?

S: Ai, sai kawai ya sayar da fatar ga
dukawa. Su kuma, su yi amfai da ita
wajen yin takalmi ko jaka ko matashin
kai, ko rufin guraye da layu, ko yin
kuben takobi, ko na wuka, da dai sauran
abubuwa da dama.

baduku, pl. dukawa,
leather worker
matashin kai, pillow
guru, pl. guraye, belt
laya, pl. layu, charm
kuba, sheath
takobi, sword

M: Kai, Malam Sha'aibu, sarkin majema, na
gode da ka yi min wannan bayani. Kuma
ina fata Allah ya kara taimako. Zan
tafi sai wani jikon.

jiko, another time

S: To, madalla. Na gode.

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VOCABULARY

1. Color terms.

	Masc.	Fem.	Pl.
white:	fari	fara	farare
black:	baki	baka	bakake
red:	ja	ja	jajaje
blue:	shufi	shufiya	shufaye, shuffa
green:	kore	koriya	korra
yellow:	rawaya	rawaya	rawayoyi

For other colors, the following nominals are used. To make them function as adjectives, simply put mai in front.

brown: ruwan kasa (i.e. the color of earth)

grey: ruwan toka (i.e. the color of ashes)

pink: ruwan hoda (i.e. the color of powder)

maroon: ruwan makuba

2. gode can be followed by da with either a full sentence or a nominal:

na gode da ka yi min wannan bayani

na gode da bayanin da ka yi min

mun gode muku da wannan taimakon da kuka yi mana

3. fata can be followed either by a subjunctive or by a future:

ina fata Musa ya zo

ina fata Musa zai zo

There is a slight difference in meaning. The second sentence carries the suggestion that the speaker has no control over whether Musa will come or not, while this implication does not seem to exist in the first sentence.

LESSON 20

YANKA

Kafin a yi yanka, dole ne ya kasance an sami malami, ko wanda ya iya karatun yaka. Sannan, sai a sami wuka mai karfin gaske, wadda da an dora a wuyan dabbar da za a yanka, an ja, sai ta yanka sosai, yadda ba sai an dirza da karfi ba.

To, idan yankan rago Layya ne, ko na suna, malamin zai yi karatun yanka, ya kuma ampaci sunan wanda aka yi yankan domin sa. Karatun yankan dai, a fassare ya kasance kusan kamar haka:

Bismillahi, na yi niyyar yin yanka ... da sunan Allah mai girma.

A sabili da haka ne musununci ya ce, duk mutumin da bai yarda da Allah ba, ko yake yin shirka da ubangiji, to, ba a yarda a ci naman dabbar da ya yanka ba. Sai dai idan akwai larura wadda idan bai ci ba, yunwa za ta kashe shi. Shi ya sa ma, a kowace mayanka ko kwata, ake nafa wani musumi, ya zama malamin yanka, wanda shi za ya dinga yanka duk dabbar da wani mahauci ya saya, zai yi fawanta. Sai dai an halatta wa Musulmi, ya ci naman dabbar da Kirista ko Yahudu ya yanku a Kasar da ba Musulmi da za su yi yankan.

FAWA

To, yaya shi mahauci ke yi da dabba bayan an yanka ta?

Da farko dai, zai sami wani yaro da zai taimaka masa wajen fida. Wannan yaro, shi ake kira dan riko, ko dan fince. Da farko dai, idan kararmar dabba ce, kamar su rago ko tuniyako akwiya, akan hura ta domin a sami sauƙin fidar, saboda idan an hura, fatar takan rabu da naman jikin dabbar.

To, bayan an nura, sai fida, inda zai raba naman da fatar. Daga nan, sai ya

yanka, slaughter

kasance, be

kaifi, sharpness

dirza, scrub hard

Layya, feast in the month of Zul-hijja

ambata, pronounce

a fassare, in translation

niyya, intention

a sabili da, because of

shirka, associating Allah with something
ubangiji, the almighty

mayanka, abattoir

mahauci, butcher
fawa, outhering

halatta, allow
Kirista, Christian
Yahudu, Jew

fida, flaying

hura, blow

rataya gangar jikin dabbar a jikin dirkannan mai gwafa, ya yanka cikin, ya fito da kayan ciki, kamar su hanji da hanta da koda da zuciya da tumbi da huhu da dai sauransu.

To, bayan ya fitar da su ne, sai kuma ya yanke cinyoyin da hannaye da kirjin, ya raba naman jikin dabbar da kashin. Kashin kuma, sai ya daddatsa shi, ya fitar da tantakwashi da bargo.

Naman kuwa, sai ya zuba a faranti ko gado, ya dinga sayar wa mutane. Da su kuma, sukan yi tsire ko balangu. Sai dai galibi an fi yin balangu da kayan ciki. Kai da kafafuwa, sai masu dafa kai sa saya. Fata kuwa, majema ne ke sayenta.

rataya, hang
gangar jiki, trunk of
body
hanji, intestines
hanta, liver
koda, kidney
zuciya, heart
tumbi, stomach
huhu, lung
cinya, thigh
kirji, chest
kashi, bone
datsa, cut to pieces
tantakwashi, soft bone
bargo, marrow
faranti, metal plate

VOCABULARY

kasance, to be

ya kasance ta zo

It so happens that she is here

Yadda abin ya kasance ke nan

This is what it turned out to be

In ka zo, ina zato zai kasance ina da shi

If you come, I think it may happen that I have it

LESSON 21

KORE

Rwarya, pl. Kore,
calabash

Bako: Barka da rana, abokina!

Dangari: Barka kadai. Yaya ka ji da bakunci?

bakunci, being a visitor

B: Alhamdu Lillahi. Ni dai, zuwana kasar Hausa ya sa na gane wasu abubuwa da yawa, wadanda ban sani ba.

D: I, ai shi ya sa Hausawa sukan ce, "Tafiya mabud'in ilimi." Kuma sukan ce, "Gani da ido, maganin tambaya."

mabudi, opener

B: Af, da ma kuwa, akwai wata tambaya da nake son in yi maka.

D: Ka tambaya mana. Ai ni da ma, a kullum a shirye nake in bayyana maka abin da ya shige maka duhu.

B: To, madalla. Jiya na tafi kasuwar kurmi don in yi sayayya, sai na ga wani abu da ban taɓa gani ba.

D: A'a? Wani irin abu ka gani kuma?

B: A can kusa da masu sayar da tukwane, na hangi wasu abubuwa da zane a bayansu; abin gwanin ban sha'awa. Sai na matsa don in dafa tabbatarwa. Ga zatona, ana amfani da wadannan abubuwa ne, kamar makai, watau mai yiwuwa a zuba wani abu ruwa-ruwa, ko kulli-kulli, ko tsaba da makamatsa a ciki. Da, na zaci da icce aka yi shi, amma mai sayar da su ya ce, ba da icce aka yi ba. Ya fara ba ni bayani ke nan, sai wata mata ta zo ta zaɓi babba daga cikinsun, ta tambaye shi kufinsa. Da suka fara ciniki, sai na yi tafiyata, domin kuwa ban san lokacin da za su gama ba. Ni kuma, sauri nake yi, in koma gida. Ko za ka iya bayyana mani ko mene ne wannan abin?

hanga, perceive from a distance
matsa, come near

kulli, batter
tsaba, grain
makamanci, pl. makamanta,
something similar

D: Ayyah! Ai abin da ka gani Kore ke nan. Guda daya, ana kiranta Rwarya. Ita Rwarya, daga wani tsiro dangin duma ne

tsiro, plant

ake yinta. Akan shuka duman a gona, inda yakan tsiro da ganyayyaki masu fadi, kuma ya yi yado.

duma, gourd
ganye, ganyayyaki, leaf

Bayan kamar watanni biyu, za ta fara yin furanni. Bayan makonni kamar uku, furannin za su zube, cibiyoyin kananan Kore, sai su buɓɓullo. Za su yi ta girma, ana kulawa da su har kamar makonni shidda, sa'an nan su gama yin kwari.

fure, pl. furanni, flower

bullo, spring up, appear

mako, pl. makonni, week

B: Me za a yi da su daga nan?

D: Da zarar sun yi kwari, watau fata-fatar

fata, skin; fata-fata,

da ke jikinsu ta fara zama ruwan dorawa-dorawa maimakon tsanwa, sai a yanyanke su. Ko da ba a yanke ba ma, da zarar 'ya'yan sun yi kwari, sai ganyayyakin su fara bushewa, su da kansu.

skin-like appearance
tsanwa, green

bushe, dry up

In an yanyanke, sa a kwashe, a tara su wuri daya, inda rana za ta dan buge su. Bayan kamar mako daya, fata-fatar da ke bayansu za ta juya fara-fara, kuma tuwo-tuwon da ke cikinta zai ruɓe.

ruɓe, rot

B: Daga nan fa? Me za a yi musu kuma?

D: To, a nan, abin da za yi ya danganci irin makayin da za a yi da dan duman.

danganta, be related to
makayi, imolement for
carrying

B: Me kake nufi ke nan?

D: I, akwai wani abin da ya kamata ka sani game da abubuwan da ake yi da 'ya'yan duma. Shi, wanan tsiro, yakan yi 'ya'ya iri dabam-dabam. Akwai kashi na farko da yake yin 'ya'ya rawun tamkar siffar kwallo. Kuma akan sami kanana da manya. Da kananan ake yin 'yan abubuwa, kamar modar shan ruwa, kokon bara, kokon burmi, makayin nono da dai sauransu.

mofa, container for scooping
out water

koko, small calabash

bara, begging

burmi, cap for larger
container

Su kuma manyan, da su ake yin masakin wanka, gorar fito, gorar kamun kifi, ma'ajiyar iri, da dai sauransu. A kashi na biyu kuma, akwai masu fitar da 'ya'ya masu dan tsawo. Da irin wannan ake yin zunguru, kwarin kibau, da sauransu.

zunguru, long, U-shaped

Akwai kuma masu fitar da 'ya'ya masu tsawon gaske. Da irin wannan ake yin shantu da makamantarsa.

container.
kibiya, pl. kibau, arrow
shantu, tubular calabash
used as musical instrument

A kashi na uku kuma, akwai masu fitar da 'ya'ya masu siffar mutum in ka cire hannaye da Rafafuwa, watau kai da wuya da ciki. Da irin wadannan ake yin gorar ajiyar ruwa ko fura ko nono ko zuma, da makamantansu. Ko kuma, idan karami ne, sai a raba shi biyu daidai wadaida don yin luddayin shan kunu ko fura, da sauransu.

wadaida, exactly

B: Kai, lalle abubuwan da ake yi da 'ya'yan duma suna da yawa!

D: I, ai shi ya sa na ce da kai, abin da za a yi da shi bayan an yanko shi ya danganci irin siffar da ya fito da ita, da kuma abin da aka yi nufin yi da shi.

B: To, ga misali idan dan duman mai siffar kwallon ne, kuma kwaryar-shan-ruwa ake son yi da shi, yaya za a yi?

D: To, duk mai aikin kwarya za ka tarar da shi da abubuwa huɗu muhimmai. Sai dai kafin in bayyana maka su, ya kamata ka sani cewa yawanci za ka ga masu noman

Kwarya dabam. Kuma masu gyara ta, su mayar da ita mai amfani kuma dabam.

Shi mai aikin Kwarya zai kasance da wata irin doguwar wuka mai hakora da ake kira majajjawa. Da kuma wata irin lanƙwasasshiyar wuka mai kaifi biyu da ake kira 'yar-huri da kuma wata 'yar gajeriyar wuka mai kaifin baki da ake kira 'yar zane, da kuma wata, har ilau, dumbuwa wadda ake amfani da ita wajen yin zanen wuta.

lanƙwasa, bend

dumbu, f. dumbuwa, plant

B: Har yanzu dai, ba ka gaya mani yadda ake fitar da Kwarya ba.

D: I, ai duk wannan bayanin zai taimaka, ka Rara fahintar yadda lamarin Kwarya yake.

lamari= al'amari,
matter

In wadannan kayayyakin aiki sun haɗu, sai mai aikin Kore ya dauko

majajjawarsa, ya yi setin dan duman nan, ya fara yankanta a tsaye daga daidai cibiyarta, har zuwa kasa. In ya dire kasa, sai ka ga dan duman nan ya rabu gida biyu daidai wadai. In ka duba, saika ga siffar kore biyu sun fito. Amma cikin kowace kwaryar yana cike da hada da irin sukawa na wannan dumar.

iri, seed

Daga nan, sai a dauko dan huri. Da shi za a yi ta fafar cikin kwaryar, har sai wannan totuwar cikin ta fice kaf. Kuma cikin kwaryar ya yi sarai, yadda in mutum ya dandanda da halshensa, ba zai ji daci da yawa ba-- domin kuwa, wannan totuwar ciki, daci ke gare ta. Shi ya sa ma, duk sabuwar kwaryar, dole ne a ji ta da daci, san an dan jima ana amfani da ita, sannan ta daina.

fafa, carving out
totuwa, pulpy substance
inside calabash
kaf, completely

B: Lalle al'amarin kwarya yana da ban mamaki.

D: I. Daga nan take, ana iya ci gaba da amfani da ita. Wasu kuma sukan zuba ruwa cikinta, su ajiye ta ta kwana kamar biyu ko uku, sa'an nan su zubar, su wanke. Wannan ma yakan rage daciinta.

Idan kuma ana bukarar yi mata zane ne, kamar irin wacce ka gani a kasuwa, sai a yi mata. Mai aikin kwarya yakan yi amfani da 'yar wukan nan da na gaya maka can baya, don yi mata zanen da ba na wuta ba ta hanyar kwakular wasu wurare yana barin wasu yadda 'yan zane-zane za su fito kwatankwacin yadda ake so.

wuri, pl. wurare, place

Idan kuwa zanen wuta yake son ya yi mata, sai ya hada wuta, ta yi garwashi sosai. Ya dauko 'yar dumbuwar wukan nan, ya sa ta cikin wutan. Sai ta yi ja wur, sa'an nan ya dauko ta, ya dinga zazzana kwaryar yadda yake so. In ta yi

garwashi, red hot coals

sanyi, sai ya mai da ta cikin wutar. Haka zai yi ta yi, sai ya gama zanensa.

B: Kai, na gamsu kwari da wannan bayani da ka yi mini! Allah ya saka maka da alherinsa.

D: Amin, amin. A huta lafiya.

GRAMMAR

1. Reduplicated nouns.

Like adjectives (e.g. baki-baki, blackish; babba-babba, biggish), nouns can be reduplicated and the final vowels shortened to convey the meaning '-like'. E.g.:

ruwa-ruwa, watery
kullikulli, batter-like
gida-gida, house-like

2. Plural nouns before numerals.

Although it is customary to put nouns in the singular before a numeral, they may appear in the plural as well with no apparent difference in meaning. E.g.:

wata biyu	or	watanni biyu
mako uku	or	makwanni uku
gida uku	or	gidaje uku

VOCABULARY

1. ji da, feel good about, get along with.

Yaya ka ji da bakunci?
How are you finding your visit?

Yaya kida ji da aiki?
How are you getting on with your work?

Yaya kuka ji da su?
How well did you get on with them?

Lokacin da muka ziyarce shi, ai ya ji da mu sosai
When we visited him, he took very good care of us

Kande tana ji da Bala
Kande loves Bala very much

Ina ji da fana Bello
I really care for my son Bello

2. abin da ya shige maka duhu

Literally, this means 'what enters darkness for you', but in this lesson it means 'what is unclear to you'.

3. wadaida

This is used only after daidai to mean 'exactly':

A raba ta biyu daidai wadaida
Split it into two identical pieces

LESSON 22

KAYAN KIDA

Matthew: Abokina Ibrahim, yau za mu fita yawo kuwa?

Ibrahim: Kai, Matthew, zan so kwarai mu tafi rawar disko irin na shekaranjiya. Amma ba zai yiwu ba, domin kuwa yau ana wasa a kofar gidan Sarkin Makada. Ina son in je can kallo.

makafi, pl. makafa,
drummer

M: Abin mamaki yanzu, har akwai wani abu da zai iya hana ka zuwa wurin disko?

I: Diskon me?! Ka tuna fa, tun kafin Bature ya zo kasar nan, muna da kade-kade da bushe-bushe da raye-raye irin namu na gargajiya.

kade-kade, drum beating
bushe-bushe, performing on
wind instruments
raye-raye, dancing
matashi, pl. matasa,
youth
masauki, dwelling place

M: To, amma na ga duk abokanmu matasa, in ka je masaukinsu sai ka ga kayan kida, sawun masu manya-manyan amsa-amo. Sai ka rinka jin kadan zamani kurum yake tashi dum-dum-dum.

I: I, amma ai matasa ka ce. Kai kanka, ka san zamananci ya riga ya yi tasiri a kan yawancinsu. Kuma abin lura, shi ne saboda tasirin zamananci ma, in ka tambayi matashi ya zana maka kayan kida da ya sani, sai ka ji yana cewa kamar su jita, bongo, akodiyo, amfilifaya, filuti, da dai sauran bakin sunaye waɗanda in ba matashi ba, ba wanda ya san su.

zamananci, modern times
tasiri, influence

M: Kana nufin baicin waɗannan da ka zana, akwai wasu kaya kida kuma?

I: Ai, na gaya maka waɗannan duk kayan kidan zamani ne kurum. Bahaushe yana da kayan kida iri-iri bila-adadin.

bila-adadin, uncountable

M: To, ko za ka iya bayyana mani su?

I: Me zai hana? Sai dai kamar yadda na gaya maka, suna da yawan gaske. Saboda

haka, zan ba ka su ne kurum a takaice.

Ka sani cewa akwai, na daya, kayan kade-kade. Na diyu, akwai kayan bushe-bushe. Na uku, akwai kayan goge-goge da ire-irensu. Kuma kowanne yana da kashi-kashi da dama.

Ta fannin kayan kade-kade, akwai waƙanda ake kaƙawa da makafi, da waƙanda ake kaƙawa da hannu ko wani abu dabam. Akwai kanana da kuma manya. A cikin waƙanda ake kaƙawa da hannu kuma kanana, akwai kamar su kuntukuru, kanzagi, taushi, da sauransu. Waƙanda ake kaƙawa da makafi kuma, akwai su gangi, ganga, kalangu, tambari, da sauransu. Duk waƙannan, a rufe suke da fata.

M: To, na ji kaƙan daga cikin kayan kade-kade. Su kuma kayan bushe-bushe fa?

I: Su kuma kayan bushe-bushe, akwai aɓubuwa kamar su siriki, tilliboro, busar kara, kakaki, algaita, liko, damalgo, sarewa, fusumburwa, zilli, kaho, shantu, da sauransu.

M: Ban ji ka ambaci goge ba. Na san kuwa, akwai shi a Kasar Hausa.

I: Haba, saurin me kake? Ai ina zuwa kansu. Su fanninsu dabam. Su ne fannin tsarkiya ko yazga; kamar su goge, kuntigi, molo, garaya, gurmi, kukuma, lasha, da sauransu.

M: Lalle Hausawa, kuna da kayan kida da yawa. Wane iri ne za a yi amfani da shi a wasan kofar gidan Sarkin Madafa?

I: Ni kaina, ban sani ko ba. Na san dai, an gayyaci madafa da mawaƙa da dama. Domin haka, zan tafi. Na san dole abin zai ba da sha'awa kwari.

M: In ka yarda, zan tafi tare da kai.

I: Me zai hana? Ka zo, mu tafi. Ko babu komai, ka ga wasu daga cikin kayan kida da na zana maka. Sai dai akwai wani

a takaice, in brief

goge-goge, perform on stringed instrument by rubbing

kada, play musical instrument

kuntukuru, small lead drum
kantzagi, lead drum
taushi, wooden drum with closed ends

gangi, medium-sized drum
ganga, standard-sized drum
kalangu, talking drum
tambari, large wooden drum with closed end

siriki, bamboo flute
tilliboro, large flute similar to siriki
busar kara, corn stalk flute
kakaki, trumpet
algaita, small trumpet
zilli, child's trumpet
kaho, horn
shantu, long gourd trumpet
goge, cello

tsarkiya, guitar string
yazga, horse hair

maɓimɓin abu da nake son in gaya maka.

M: Me ne ne kuma?

I: A'a, ba wani abu da ne, sai dai bambanci tsakanin kade-kaden zamani da na gargajiya. Na fahinci a zamananci, kiɗa kurum ake so a ji yana tashi, don a yi ta rawa. Amma a saurari abin da mawaƙi ke faɗi, shi ma abu ne muhimmi kwarai. Wani lokaci ma, sauraron mawaƙi don fahintar abin da yake faɗi, shi ya fi mahimmanci. Shi ya sa a kowace kungiya ta masu kiɗa, mawaƙin cikinsu shi ne babban, kumashi ne shahararrens. Shahararsa kuma, ta danganci irin azancinsa, da fasaharsa, karin waƙoƙinsa, salonsa, makaɗansa, da sauransu.

shahararre, famous

azanci, skillful
fasaha, technique

M: Kai, na gode kwarai da wannan bayani.

I: Babu komai. In na shirya, zan zo in ɗauke ka a babur-ɗina, don mu je wurin wasan.

babur, motorcycle

GRAMMAR

1. Ellipsis.

Note the following type of ellipsis, where most of the words of the relative clause have been omitted:

A cikin wafanda ake kasawa da hannu kuma kanana, akwai ...

A cikin wafanda ake kasawa da hannu kuma wafanda
suka kanana ne, akwai ...

Among the things that are struck with the hands and that
furthermore are small are ...

A cikin abubuwan da suka fi yawa ko masu arha, akwai ...

A cikin abubuwa da suka fi yawa ko wafanda suka fi arha,
akwai ...

Among the things that are the most common or the least expensive
are ...

LESSON 23

KAYAN SAWA

Jill: Barka da kasuwa. Yaya harka?

A'isha: Barka kadai. Harka alhamdu Lillahi!

J: Ina wucewa, sai na hangi shagonki cike da kaya iri-iri, har suka ba ni sha'awa. Shi ya sa na iso.

hanga, catch sight of
shago, room for commerce
sha'awa, interest

A: To, barka da zuwa! Ai, sayar da kayan sawa iri-iri na maza da mata, shi ne cinikina.

maza, males

J: Abin ya yi kyau. Da ma kuwa, ina son in yi wasu tambayoyi.

A: Babu laifi. Ki tambayi duk abin da kike so. In sha'allahu, zan ba ki amsa.

J: Na ga duk yawancin kayayyakin da kike sayarwa na zamani ne. Me ya sa haka?

zamani, present times

A: I, kin san ni 'yar kasuwa ce. Amfani nake nema. Kayayyakin zamanin sun fi sayuwa a yanzu. In da shekarun baya ne kika zo nan, da kin ga shagon cike da kayan gargajiya. Amma a yanzu din ma, in mutum ya nuna cewa irin kayan gargajiya yake so, sai in samo masa.

J: Ko za ki iya ba ni bayani kan kayayyakin sawa na Hausawa?

A: Kwarai kuwa. Sai dai kin san suna da yawa kwarai da gaske, amma ina iya ba ki bayani a takaice.

Akwai kayayyaki na yara maza da mata kamar yaddo, kuma akwai na manya, maza da mata. Amma duk wadannan sun kasu gida huɗu. Na daya, su ne kayan da ake sawa yau da kullum. Na biyu kuma, akwai kayan sawa musamman wani lokaci na

shekara kamar lokacin d'ari ko lokacin zafi. Na uku kuma, akwai kayan da ake awa don yin wata sana'a. Na huɗu kuma, shi ne abin da ake kira "Rure akwati" ko kuma "Rure adaka"—watau kayan da idan mutum ya sa, ke da ganinsa kin san ya yi ado ke nan.

J: Ko za ki bayyana mani kowanne da d'ai-d'ai a takaice?

A: A dunkule, kayan maza, ana iya kasa su kashi uku. Abin suturta kai, da abin suturta gangan jiki, da kuma abin da ake suturta tsiraici, watau daga cibiya zuwa kafa. To fannin maza akwai hula da riga da kuma wando. Ta fannin mata kuma, akwai alhuta da riga da kuma zani.

J: Na san tsakanin abubuwan suturta kai zuwa na suturta tsiraici, suna da yawan gaske. Amma zan bukaci misalai kaɗan daga kowannensu.

A: To, ta fannin ababan suturta kai tun daga na gargajiya har ya zuwa na zamani, akwai su kabido, 'yar tumbutu, da dai sauransu. Kuma kowanne daga cikinsu, akwai su kala-kala, iri-iri.

Ta fannin mata kuma, akwai adiko, alhuta, ɗan kwali, kallabi, saro, da sauransu.

J: Abubuwan suturta gangan jiki kuma fa?

A: Aha, abubuwan suturta gangan jiki suna da yawan gaske. Kusan kashi-kashin ababan suturar Hausawa, wannan kashin shi ya fi kowanne yawa. Amma duk gaba ɗayansu, za a iya karkasa su gida huɗu.

A gida na farko, akwai riguna, marasa hannu, kuma kananan gaske. A nan akwai kamar su 'yar shara, da jawaniya, da makamantansu. A gida na biyu kuma, akwai kananan riguna masu hannu—iyalin jamfa, da 'yar Jos, da makamantansu. A gida na uku kuma, akwai abin da za a iya kiransa "doguwar riga", domin kuwa yawancin rigunan da ke wannan kashin, a kan yi su ne in an sahya su sauko har kasa. Watau har zuwa gwiwa ko fiye. A wannan

d'ari, cold

sana'a, trade,
profession

Rure akwati, wearing the
best one has
adaka, clothes box
d'ai-d'ai, one by one

a dunkule, in a
nutshell
sudurta, clothe
gangan jiki, trunk of
the body
hula, cap
zani, woman's wrapper

tsiraici, nakedness

fanni, regard, connection

kabido, grass raincoat

kallabi, head tie

jamfa, shirt worn under
babbar riga

gwiwa, knee

fannin, akwai su kamar Hartum, kaftani, Jallabiya, kuffa, gambari, kwakwata, da sauransu.

A gida na hudu kuma, akwai abin da za kira kungiyar babbar riga. A nan, ana iya kawo misalin su shakwara, riga aska biyu, da sauransu. Kamar yadda na rigaya na fadi duk wafannan fasalinsu daya ne, irin aiki da ake yi musu ne ke bambantasu. Kuma duk ta fannin maza ke nan.

J: To, ta fannin mata fa?

A: Ta fannin mata kuma, akwai riguna iri biyu. Da farko, akwai gajeriyar riga mai fasalin jamfar masa. Amma ba ta kai fadin ta maza ba. Hannayenta kuma sun fi na jamfar maza fadi da tsawo. Akwai kuma doguwar riga mai manyan hannaye iri-iri.

J: To, me za ki gaya mani game da suturun rufe tsiraici?

A: Suturun rufe tsiraici, watau cibiya zuwa Kasa, su ma sun kasu gida-gida. Akwai kamar su walki, bante, kamfai, da kuma gajeren wando. Akwai kuma dogo wando wanda shi ma ya kasu kashi-kashi tun daga irin na gargajiya, har ya zuwa ga na zamani da dai sauransu.

Ta fannin mata kuma, akwai su fatari, dan tofi, sket, da sauran irin Rananan suturun mata da yawanci sukan sa kafin su dora zanta kai.

J: Kai, na gode kwari da wannan bayani da kika yi mini.

A: Ni ma na gode. Sai an jima.

APPENDIX

1. KINDS OF HAUSA CAPS

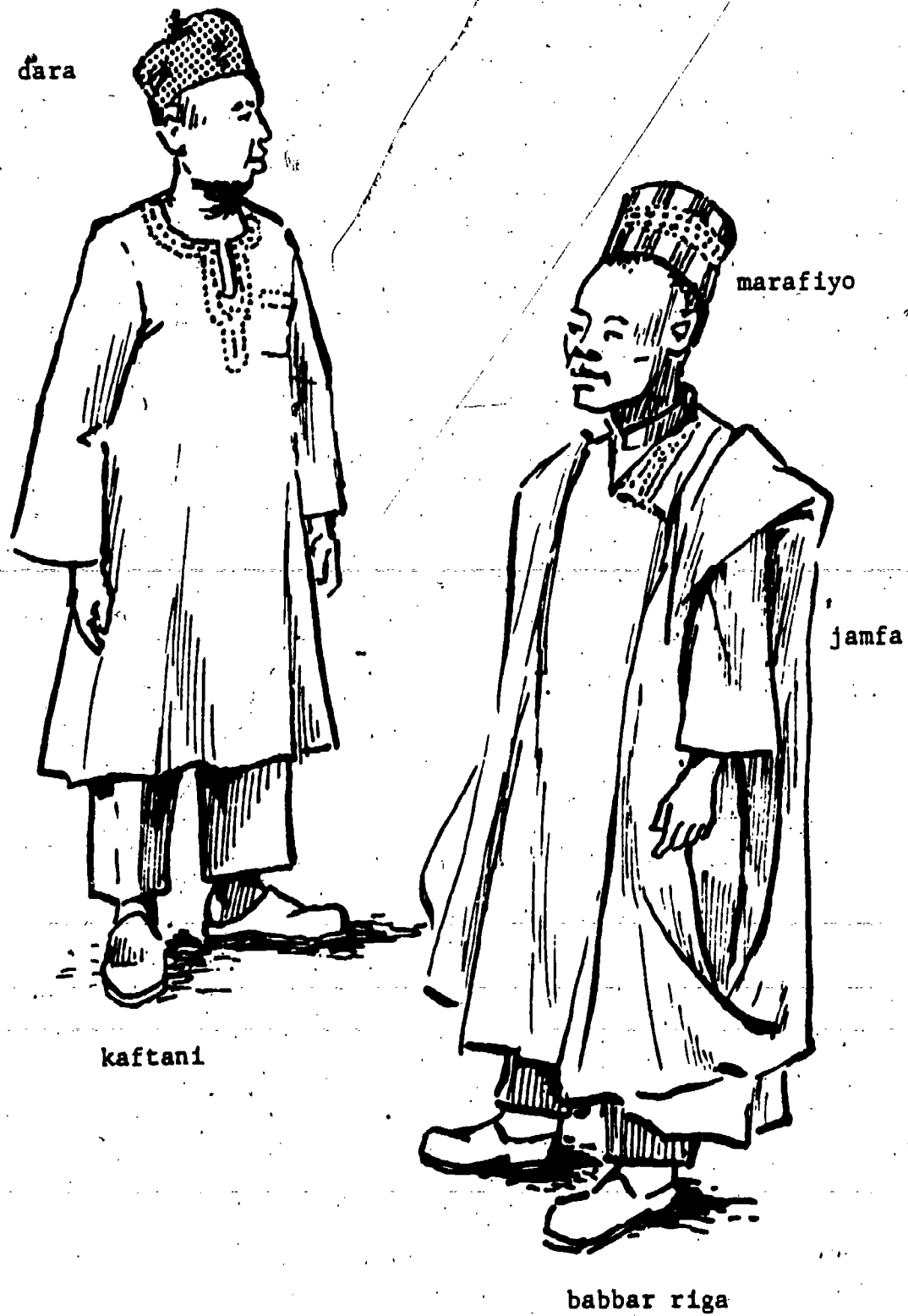
- a. **habar-kado** This is a trapezium-shaped cap which is not widely used nowadays. It is made by simply joining the adjacent edges of two pieces of trapezium-shaped cloths. The name suggests its shape, a crocodile's jaw.
- b. **marafiyo** This is a cap of the kube family whose designs are mostly made up of small squares of different colors and hues arranged in an affixative manner. The cap is sometimes called **iyar Arah**, possibly because the design is believed to have been imported from Arab countries.
- c. **zanna-Bukar** This is also a cap of the kube family whose designs are very much more elaborate and attractive. It is generally made with high quality thread, and this makes it much more expensive. It is in commemoration of a one time famous Minister in the Balewa government, Mr. Zanna Bukar Dipcharima, believed to be the first man to use it.
- d. **dara** This is one of the caps imported from the Far East. It is made of thick wooden material. It comes in all sizes and colors. The red variety is by far the most popular.

2. RIGUNA

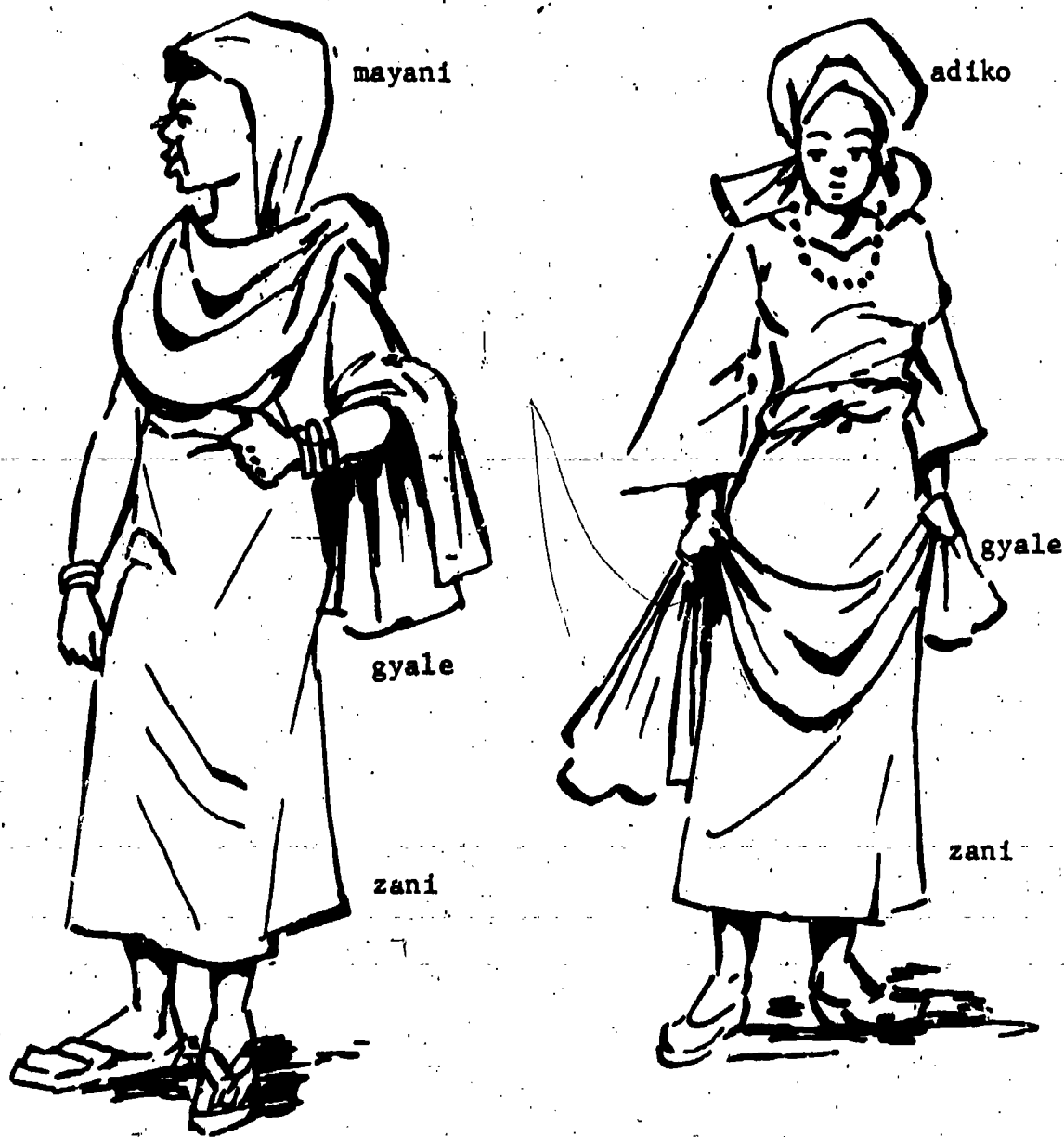
- a. **kaftani** This is a long riga having the features of jamfa, except that it reaches up to the knees. It has two side pockets and a breast pocket. It is normally worn as complete attire with trousers and a cap to match. It is usually made of khaki material and has no designs. Most kaftani are either plain white or brownish.
- b. **Jallabiya** This is simply an imitation of Sudanese national dress. Like kaftani, it is also plain and long. It reaches up to a few inches above the ankle. The material used is usually thin and white in color.
- c. **kufta** This is the latest development in the long riga family. Its basic appearance is more like the kaftani, but it is made of material of higher quality. One special thing about it is its elaborate

embroidery or bernina designs, which are mostly concentrated in front of the neckline, the back, and upper shoulders.

ILLUSTRATIONS



KAYAN MAZA



KAYAN MATA

GRAMMAR

1. Counterfactual da.

da or in da introduces an "if" clause which is contrary to fact. The following "then" clause is introduced by da or da sai:

In da shekarun baya ne kika zo nan, da kin ga shagon cike da kayan gargajiya

If you had come here years ago, you would have seen this shop full of traditional clothing

Along with introducing clauses in the perfective, da can also introduce clauses in ne/ce or clauses with a habitual meaning. E.g.:

In da kai ne, da na taimaka maka

If it were you, I would help you

If it had been you, I would have helped you

In da ke ce ke magana, da sai mu saurara

If it were you talking, we would be listening

In da kakan zo da wuri, da sai in yafe maka makarar da ka yi

If you were in the habit of coming on time, then I would excuse you this lateness

(In) da kina magana, da kin kare kani

If you could speak (that is, if you were not a deaf mute), you would defend yourself

Note that the counterfactual conditional clause of the last sentence is appropriate only if interpreted in a habitual sense. That is, in the last example, it must mean either the person in question is a deaf mute or that this person does not speak for some other reason.

VOCABULARY

1. a yanzu, nowadays

Kayayyakin zamani sun fi sayuwa a yanzu
Modern clothing sells better nowadays

A yanzu muna fama da rashin kuɗi
Currently we're suffering from a lack of funds.

Note the contrast in meaning with yanzu, which points more specifically to the present moment:

Ka zo nan yanzu
Come here right now.

Yanzu na gane
Now I understand (whereas before I didn't)

2. gaske, noun modifier

Nouns denoting attributes (quantity, size, beauty, etc.), and adjectives may be modified by gaske. In this case, the noun or adjective takes the genitival link:

yawan gaske
karfin gaske
girman gaske
kyan gaske

3. fiye, more.

Har kasa, watau har zuwa gwiwa ko fiye
Down to the ground; that is, down to the knee or further

Zan ba ki kaji biyar, ko fiye da haka
I'll give you five chickens or more

Ya ba ni hatsi fiye da buhu arba'in
He gave me more than forty sacks of grain.

Ka finka mini riga gajeriya kamar wannan, ko ma fiye da haka
Make me a shirt that is short like this, ~~or even shorter~~
Make me a shirt that is short like this, or a little bit longer

LESSON 24

GININ TUKWANE

Alhaji: Ko kana da ruwan sanyi, ka dan diba mani? Tun jiya, ba ni da wuta a shagona. Don haka, babu ruwan sanyi a firji.

firji, refrigerator
wuta, fire, electricity
shago, shop
layi, line

I: Ai, ni ma, babu wuta a shagona tun jiya. Ka san layinmu daya da ku. Amma in ruwan sanyi ne kake so, akwai shi. Tun jiya na zuba shi a tulu. Na tabbata yanzu ya yi sanyi.

tabbata, be sure

A: Kana nufin ban da firji har akwai wani abu mai sanyaya ruwa??

ban da, besides

I: Kwarai kuwa! Ai, tun kafin a san wani abu wai shi firji a kasar nan, ake da abubuwan ajiye ruwa don ya yi sanyi a sha. Wadannan abubuwa suna nan kuwa har yanzu. Kana nufin ka ce ba ka san tulu da amfanin da ake yi da shi ba??

A: Haka ne kuwa fa! Af, ka ga wannan ya tuno mini da wani abu da nake zucci-zuccin in tambaya tun tuni. Na san tulu, da kasa ake gina shi. Na san akwai abubuwa da dama da masu aikin ginin tukwane suke yi. Amma in an tsare ni, ko da kudi, ba zan iya bayyana su ba.

zucci-zucci, keen desire
tulu, clay water pot

tukunya, pl. tukwane, pot
tsare, protect

I: Ai babu mamaki. Ku masu hali ba ku faye amfani da wadannan abubuwa ba. Sai mu. Don haka, zan iya ba ka bayani a kansu.

mai hali, well to do person

A: Zan yi matuƙar farin ciki in ka yi haka din.

I: Yawancin abubuwa dangin tukwane, ana yinsu ne da yumɓu ko dandankuwa ko wata kasa ta masumman da aka haɗa. Shi yumɓu, kasa ne mai laushin gaske da kuma dandankuwa gaske. Akwai yumɓu iri-iri. Wani ya fi wani laushi ko danko, da kuma kyau. Akwai su kala-kala. Akwai ja, wanda shi ya fi kowane kyau. Akwai

dangi, relation
yumɓu, clay
dandankuwa, clay
laushi, smoothness
danko, stickiness

Kara siririncewa. A hankali, a hankali,
har siffar abin da yake bukatar
aiwatarwa ta bayyana.

sirirince, become thin

Sa'an nan, zai gyaggyara da hannu.
Zai mimmike inda ya tankware, ko inda ya
lotse da sauransu. In ya gamsu da
wannan, sai ya ajiye shi, ya kuma dauki
wani curin kasar.

mike, stretch out

A: Shi ke nan, sai a kai kasuwa, a sayar?

I: Ina? Ai, sai an yi gashi. Kafin ma a yi
wannan, sai an bar ta ta bushe rafau.
Da zarar ta bushe, sai a hada mata wuta,
a kona ta kamar na rabin sa'a. In ta
huce, aka duba, aka ga ba ta yi lamba
ba, watau babu wani tsagu a jikinta, to,
bukata ta biya ke nan--an yi sabuwar
tukunya.

gashi, heating
rafau, completely

A: Sai a fara amfani da ita?

I: Kwarai kuwa! Amma duk abin da na gaya
maka, tarihin tukunya ke nan. Akwai
abubuwa da daman gaske da ake ginawa.
Muhimman hanyoyin yinsu kusan duk daya
ne. Sai 'yan bambamce-bambamce da ba a
rasa ba dangane da irin siffofinsu da
girmansu.

siffa, shape

A: To, ko za ka zana mani wasu daga cikin
wa'annan abubuwa?

I: Kwarai kuwa. Ka ga akwai su tukunya, da
kasko, da dai sauransu.

kasko, small earthenware
bowl

A: Kai, na gode kwarai da wannan bayani.

baki kuma da akwai fari.

Wani lokaci, masu ginin tukwane sukan sha wahalar samun yumbu. Amma da yake aikin gina tukwane sana'arsu ce, kuma sun san abin da suke bukata dangane da kasar gina tukwane. Sukan iya hada wata kasa dabam, ba yumbu ba, da wasu abubuwa na musamman don su ta da wata irin kasa mai kamar yumbu, su gina tukwane da ita.

ta da, create

A: Kai! Lalle mutane da fasaha suke! Shi ya sa ake cewa, "Bakin da Allah ya tsaga ba ya hana masa abinci." To, daga nan, yaya zai yi da kasar?

fasaha, cleverness
tsaga, cut

I: To, da zarar ya sami kasar nan, in mai kayu ce, shi ke nan. In kuma ba mai kyau ba ce, sai ya yi dukkan abin da zai iya yi don ya gyara ta, kamar ciccire kananan duwatsu daga cikinta, ko dandaka ta don ta kara lausha, ko kuma zuba mata wani abu don ta kara danko.

Daga nan, zai debi curin kasa daidai, gwargwadon irin abin da ya yi niyyar aiwatarwa. Sa'an nan, zai dauki kayan aikinsa. Kayan aikinsa kuwa, ba su fi wasu duwatsu na musamman guda uku ba. Da karami, da madaidaici, da kuma babba.

curi, luno

aiwata, create

Zai dauki daya daga cikin duwatsun nan. Ya jawo curin kasar nan zuwa gabansa. Sai ya fara dandakar curin nan daga tsakiya. Yana yi, yana juyawa yadda wani gurbi zai bayyana a tsakiyar. Zai yi ta dandakar gurbin nan, yana juyawa. Gurbin zai ta kara fadi da zurfi. Shi kuma curin, yana

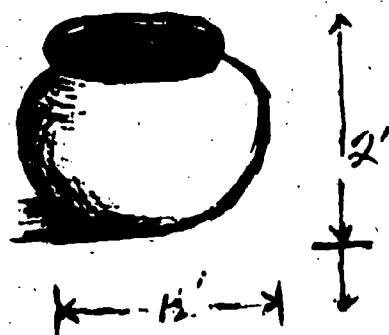
tsakiya, middle

zurfi, depth

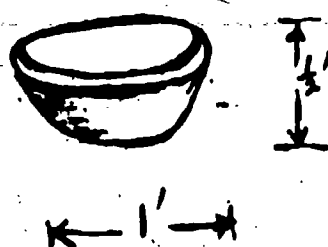
ILLUSTRATIONS

Wasu daga cikin Abubuwan da Ake Ginawa da Yumɓu

1. tukunya

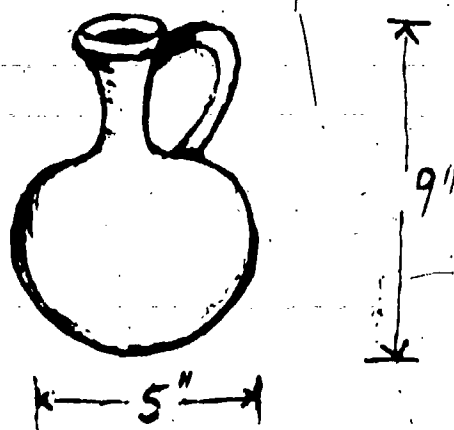


2. kasko

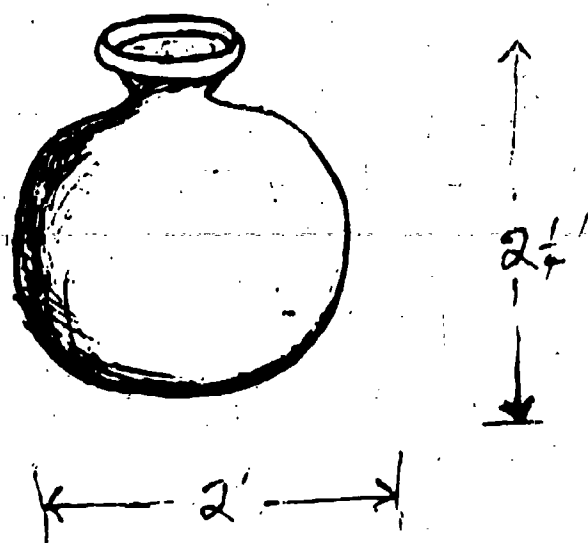


3. kwatanniya This has exactly the same shape as kasko. But it is larger and deeper, maybe about the size of tukunya.

4. buta



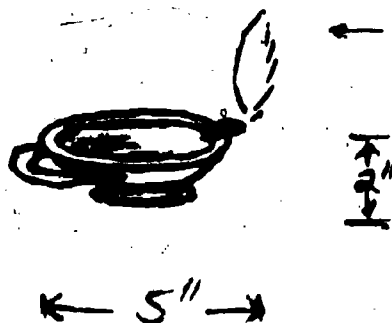
5. lutu



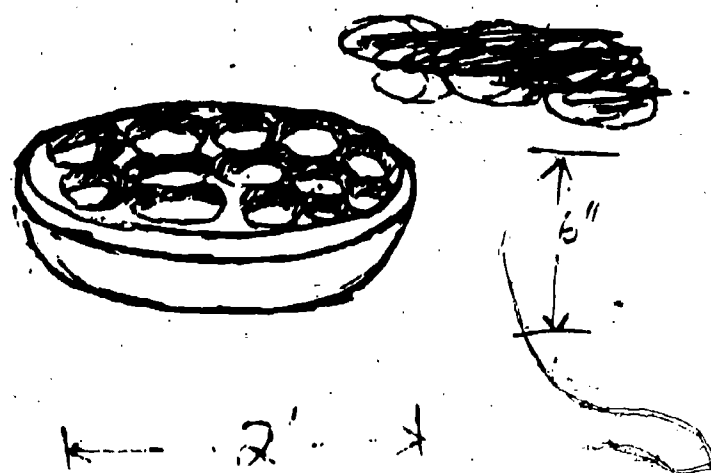
6. randa

This has exactly the same shape as tukunya, but it differs in size. Randa may be twice as big as tukunya, or even bigger. Also, while randa is almost always used for keeping large quantities of drinking water, tukunya may be used for anything: cooking, keeping liquids, etc.

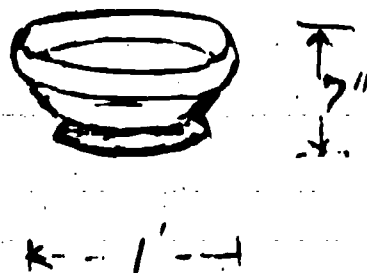
7. fitilar tabo



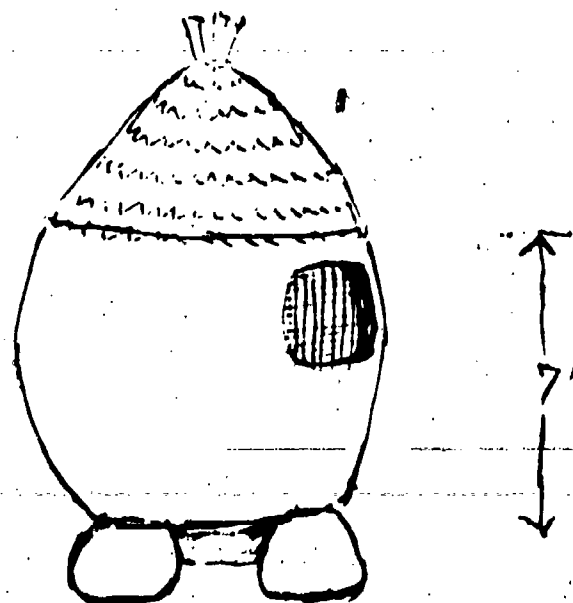
8. tanderu



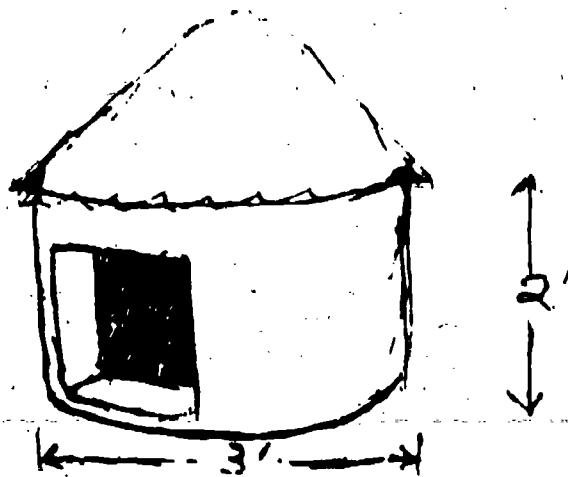
9. kaskon jin wuta



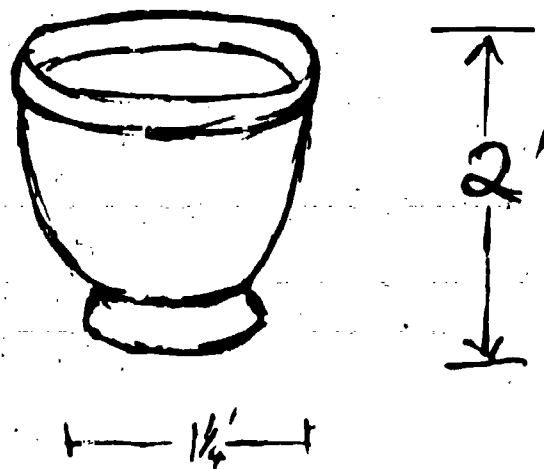
10. rumbun kasa



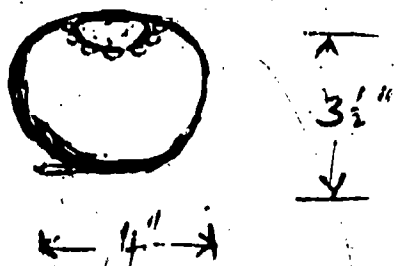
11. akurkin kaji



12. kaskon furanni



13. kuttun tawada



GRAMMAR

TIME EXPRESSIONS

jiya
 shekaran jiya
 shekaran jiya waccan
 kwanan nan
 kwana-kwanan nan
 tun
 tuni
 tuntuni
 tun tuntuni
 ... da ya wuce
 ... da ya shige
 ... da ya shuda
 dazu
 dazu-dazu
 dazu-dazun nan

yesterday
 day before yesterday
 three days ago
 recently
 very recently
 since
 long ago
 long ago
 a very long time ago
 ... ago
 ... ago
 ... ago
 a while ago
 just a while ago
 just a while ago

PRESENT:

yanzu
 yanzu-yanzu
 yau

now
 just now
 today

FUTURE:

kashegari
 gobe
 jibi
 gata
 citta
 har abada
 har mahadi
 sai illa ma sha allahu
 da zarar

the following day
 tomorrow
 day after tomorrow
 three days from now
 four days from now
 forever
 indefinitely
 indefinitely
 as soon as